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ISSUED MONTHLY
EXCEPTING JULY AND AUGUST
BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF
THE DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office:

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
1776 D St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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Single Copy, 35 cents
Yearly Subscription, \$2.00

Send checks payable to Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOLUME 94, No. 11

NOVEMBER 1960

WHOLE NUMBER 791

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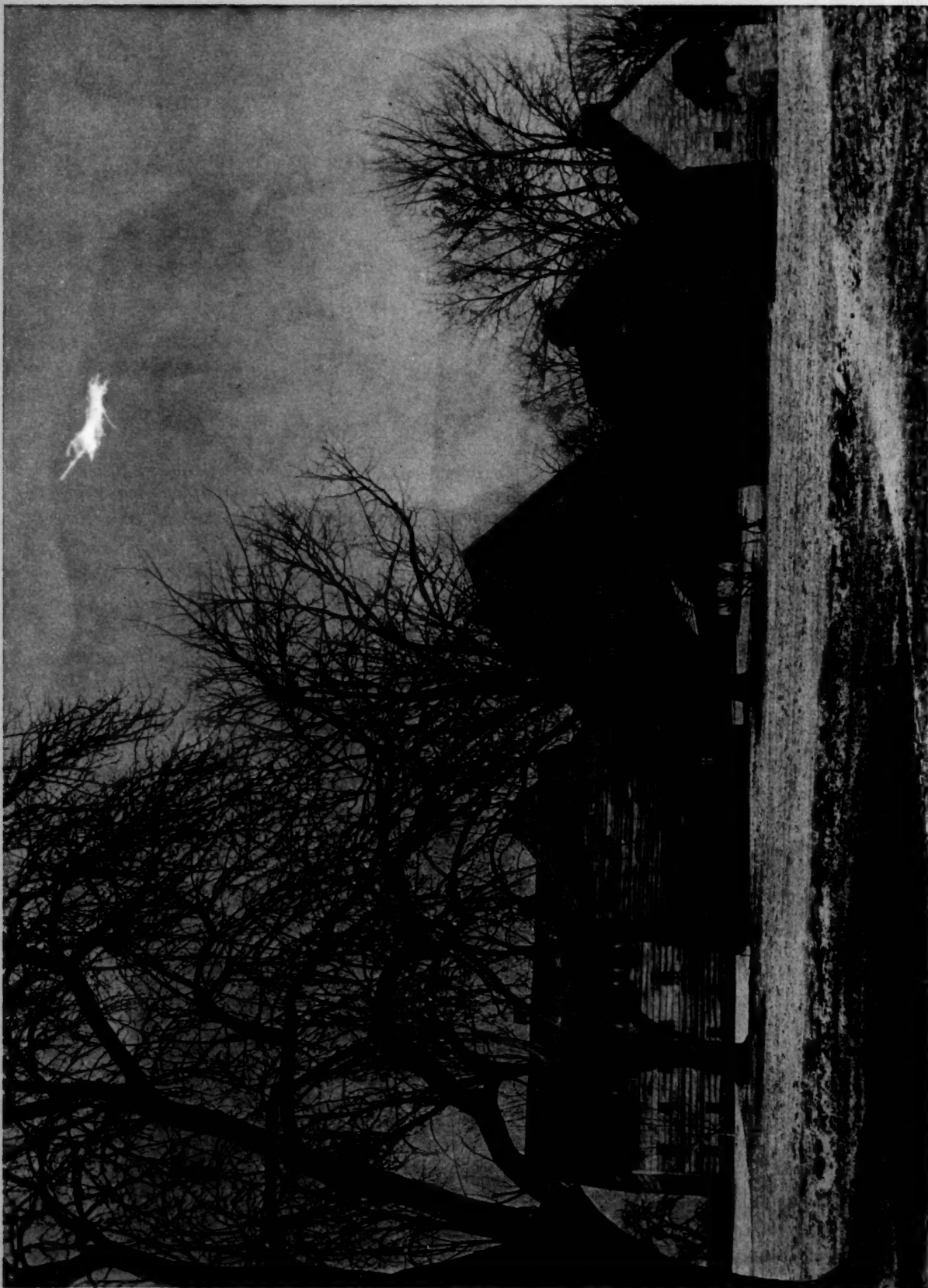
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Ephrata Cloister as it is today. In background: (L. to r.) Saal or nunnery and chapel or Saal; in foreground, "Whitehaus" (typical householder's residence), Saal, Belissel cabin with its bakehouse. See Ephrata Cloister, page 620.

Photograph by Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.

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The President General's Message



THIS month we will celebrate Thanksgiving Day and our thoughts go back to that little band of Pilgrims who, having braved the dangers of the mighty ocean, huddled on the fringe of the bleak and forbidding New England forest.

In the story of the Pilgrims is a lesson that deserves to be far better known today when there are those in this Republic who would place security and Government planning ahead of freedom and the free enterprise system.

When the Pilgrims landed on the shores of Massachusetts, they set up a system of rationing though it came to "but a quarter of a pound of bread a day to each person." Even when the harvest was reaped, "it arose to but a little." The people complained they were too weak from want of food to tend the crops as they should. "So as it well appeared," writes Governor Bradford, "that famine must still insue the next year allso, if not some way prevented." "So the colonists," he continues, "begane to thinke how they might raise as much corne as they could, and obtaine a beter crope than they had done, that they might not still thus languish in miserie. At length (in 1623) after much debate of things, the Gov. (with the advise of the cheefest amongst them) gave way that they should set corne every man for his owne perticuler, and in that regard trust to them selves . . . And so assigned to every family a parcell of land . . .

"This had very good success; for it made all hands very industrious, so as much more corne was planted than other waise would have bene by any means the Gov. or any other could use, and saved him a great deall of trouble, and gave farr better contente.

"The experience that was had in this commone course and condition, tried sundrie years, and that amongst godly and sober men, may well evince the vanitie of that conceite of Platos and other ancients, applauded by some of later times; that the taking away of propertie, and bringing in communitie into a comone wealth, would make them happy and flourishing; as if they were wiser than God. For this comunitie (so farr as it was) was found to breed much confusion and discontent, and retard much imployment that would have been to their benefite and comforte.

"For the yong-men that were most able and fitte for labour and service did repine that they should spend their time and streingth to worke for other mens wives and children, with out any recompense.

"And for men's wives to be commanded to doe service for other men, as dressing their meate, washing their cloaths, etc., they deemed it a kind of slaverie, neither could many husbands well brooke it.

"By this time harvest was come, and instead of famine, now God gave them plentie, and the face of things was changed, to the rejoysing of the harts of many, for which they blessed God. And the effect of their particular (private) planting was well seene, for all had, one way and other, pretty well to bring the year aboute, and some of the abler sorte and more industrious had to spare, and sell to others, so as any generall wante or famine hath not been amongst them since to this day."

Our free enterprise system has produced a land of production and plenty which no other country has approached—with the highest standard of living in the world.

On this Thanksgiving Day, let each of us pause and consider these blessings and resolve to do everything in our power to retain our Republic with the freedom guaranteed in our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

DORIS PIKE WHITE
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

* * * * *

Women have a duty to perform at the polls this year. This means Daughters of the American Revolution should find their way to the voting booths, with determination to cast their vote for the one whose principles and background knowledge best fit him for the Presidency of this great Nation during this period of stress—both at home and abroad.

Mrs. Ashmead White
President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Ephrata Cloister, Ephrata, Pa.

Prepared by the Staff of the
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission

AT FIRST glance the Ephrata Cloister seems as unreal as a vision of a forgotten legend. The unique buildings and the story of the builders carry one suddenly backward hundreds of years into the very presence of another age—to the Europe of the 18th century. The steep roofs, the many-storied gable ends, and the shed-roof dormers of the Cloister mark it as a rare survival of medieval German architecture; within its walls flourished arts and practices which were old when Penn first established his colony on the Delaware.

It was in 1720 that the founder of Ephrata, John Conrad Beissel by name, arrived in Germantown as an exile from the Rhenish Palatinate. He came with the avowed purpose of taking up a hermit's life, perhaps with the group on the Wissahickon. Kelpius, however, had died, and most of his followers had fallen away or dispersed. Although Beissel kept up a close personal relationship with those who remained in the vicinity, he turned aside to take up his abode in Germantown.

In Germany, Beissel had been associated with both the Pietists and the Inspired; in Germantown he turned rather to the Dunkers. At the end of a year, however, he pushed on to Lancaster County, then known as Conestoga, where he followed his original intention of life as a hermit. Finally permitting himself to be baptized by the Germantown Dunkers, he served for 7 years as head of the new Dunker congregation in Conestoga before precipitating an open break with the parent congregation by preaching the superiority of celibacy and by advocating the observance of the seventh day as the Sabbath.

In the midst of the tumult which ensued, Beissel suddenly and without explanation again betook himself to the wilderness and the solitary life. This time, setting out for the Cocalico Creek, he took shelter in the hut of an Alsatian hermit, Emanuel Eckering by name. The force of Beissel's personality, however, soon led vari-

ous of his former followers to seek him out. As religious recluses of both sexes retired to the Cocalico to live under his guidance, the settlement of Seventh-Day German Baptists at Ephrata came gradually and spontaneously into being. Eventually it grew to include three semi-independent orders living in close cooperation—a brotherhood, a sisterhood, and a congregation of married couples, or "householders."

Ephrata Community Buildings

The first great convents and churches of the Ephrata Community, built upon Mount Zion (the hill rising above the Cocalico), have long since been destroyed. When Israel Acrelius, Provost of the Swedish Lutheran congregations on the Delaware, visited Ephrata in 1753, the center of the settlement had already shifted to the meadow at the base of the hill, where stand the buildings we see today. Here we find the seat of the Sisterhood, built in the early 1740's—the nunnery, known as *Saron*, and the chapel or *Saal*, called *Peniel*. To the rear stands the old *Almonry*, a granary and bakehouse for the solitary orders and for charitable purposes, as in European convents. Toward the stream stands a small clapboard-sheathed log house thought to have been the abode of Beissel himself. The adjoining small community bakehouse is probably the oldest building remaining on the grounds today. Beyond this little group formerly stood *Bethania*, the brother-house, with a chapel attached. Scattered about the grounds are various other small 18th-century buildings apparently variously used from time to time for industrial and residential purposes. Beyond the cemetery stands the 19th-century Academy, with its cupola, built in 1837.

With the exception of the Academy, the surviving buildings at Ephrata constitute the most remarkable examples of continental medieval architectural influence in America, modified but little by frontier conditions,

and strongly reminiscent of a style which had its beginnings 5 centuries earlier in Europe. Especially characteristic are the many-storied gable ends, the multiple rows of shed-roof dormers on the steep roofs, the small casement windows with wide intervening wall spaces, the graceful "kick" of the roof-lines at the eaves, the narrow central chimneys, and various minor details. Quite as distinctive as these external features are the methods of construction. With the exception of the stone *Almonry*, all these older structures are either log buildings or framed buildings in which the braced frames are filled with stone and clay. The outer sheathings are of hand-split clapboards, wide tapered sawed clapboards, or broad boards. The inner walls are of solid clay upon a core of heavy, hand-split oaken lath. The chimneys are of wood lined with clay.

Life at Ephrata

Fortunately a number of accounts of early travelers who visited the settlement have come down to us. These, together with the chronicles of the Brotherhood and the Sisterhood, make it possible for us to visualize the life of the two solitary orders. It was one of rigid self-denial and austere plainness, carefully planned to oppose the world and the flesh and to center attention on spiritual matters. The buildings show a minimum of adornment. The halls are narrow, to remind one of the strait and narrow path; the doorways low, to teach humility. The garb of the solitary—a white habit similar in design to that of the Capuchins—was so ordered to represent the spiritual man and to reveal but little of the mortal body, "that humiliating image revealed by sin." For a time the householders wore a similar habit of gray. Most writers agree that the standard sleeping equipment consisted of board benches, such as those still to be seen in *Saron*, with wooden blocks for pillows, although some accounts tell us that cots and

featherbeds were used for the sick. The knives, spoons, bowls, and plates were also of wood; and the congregation persisted in using plain wooden chalices for communion.

Acrelius vouches for the meagerness of their diet, in recounting his dinner of "pearled barley boiled in milk, with bread broken into it" and "pumpkin mush, with slices of small crusted bread on a plate." He adds that the Brethren lived chiefly upon "cabbage, roots, greens, also milk, butter, cheese, and good bread always." Meat, though not forbidden, was apparently seldom eaten. Water was recommended for drinking, although wine was permitted to the sick. Everything was so ordered as to inculcate the Christian virtues of humility, chastity, temperance, fortitude, and charity. For some time after their settlement the Brethren "drew their cart themselves, and were their own horses." Some of these hardships were doubtless occasioned by the privations of life in the wilderness and the early poverty of the enthusiasts, as well as by their zeal for self-denial and humility.

The time of the solitary orders was divided between labor, meditation, and worship. In the chronicle of the Sisterhood is given the plan of the day drawn up for members of the order. In this they "sought well to discern the time for sleeping and waking, and as everything was viewed with a moderate discreetness, it was sought to arrange the matter so that nature as a spiritual vessel was not blunted nor made uncomfortable, but rather willing and eager for the service of God." The sisters busied themselves chiefly with spinning, sewing, writing, drawing, and singing; they also engaged in quilting, embroidering, basketry, canning, the preparation of household remedies, and the manufacture of sulphur matchsticks, wax tapers, paper lanterns, and artificial flowers. The kitchen garden was likewise their province. Over the surrounding countryside they were especially beloved for their numerous acts of charity, such as "nursing the sick and comforting the afflicted." At first the separation between the two solitary orders was so rigidly maintained that the sisters split their own firewood.

The heavier farming was largely in the hands of the Brotherhood. They also set out and cared for

various orchards of apple, peach, and cherry trees, which were the admiration of visitors. Together with the household fathers, they erected the buildings of the settlement. Acrelius adds that some of them labored "inside of the convent at all sorts of handicrafts, such as shoemaking, tailoring, weaving cloth and stockings, and the like, partly for the use of the Cloisters and partly for sale, so as to enable them to purchase other necessities." Others attended to "domestic duties, such as cooking, baking, house-cleaning, washing clothes, etc., for all the work is done by the brethren without any female assistance in the men's Cloister."

The greatest practical achievement of the Brotherhood was the establishment and operation of a series of mills which helped to open up the surrounding country for settlement and served as the basis for industrial enterprises still active today. They early purchased a small gristmill; to which they added, at intervals, a sawmill, a flaxseed-oil mill, a fulling mill, and a bark mill. From the paper mill and the oil mill came much of the paper and ink used in provincial printing. They also set up a tannery, as well as looms for weaving woolen and linen cloth. It has further been claimed that pottery was made at the Cloister, but this has not been proved. Not only was the settlement practically self-sufficient, but at one time its industries were indispensable to surrounding settlers.

The Brotherhood—Pioneers in American Printing

The Brotherhood bulks large in the history of early printing in Pennsylvania. In 1728 Beissel had published in Philadelphia his *Mysterion anomias*, a book in defense of the Christian observance of the Jewish Sabbath. This, the first German book published in America, may be considered as marking the beginning of the German press in the Colonies—a weighty influence in the history of Pennsylvania and other States. Later translated into English by Brother Agonius (Michael Wohlfahrt), this *Book of the Sabbath* was one of the first of a flood of English and German religious books and tracts comparable to the output of the Mathers and others in New England. In 1730 appeared two more of Beissel's religious works in the original German,

this time from the recently established press of the young Benjamin Franklin.

The Community at Ephrata was also among the earliest patrons of Christopher Sauer, who in 1738 set up at Germantown the first German printing office in the Colonies. The Ephrata *Zionitischer Weyrauchshuegel* (*Zionitic Mount of Incense*), a monumental collection of German and German-American hymns, was the first major book to appear from his press. The more than 300 American hymns in this collection included some of the best poetry produced in the Colonies up to that time. Many of them had been written at Ephrata itself. The Brethren also had a hand in the great German Bible published by Sauer in 1743—the first Bible printed in the Colonies in any European language and the largest book printed in the Colonies up to that time. The Cloister paper mill furnished some of the paper for this great undertaking, and the Brethren acted as agents and bookbinders for the interior counties.

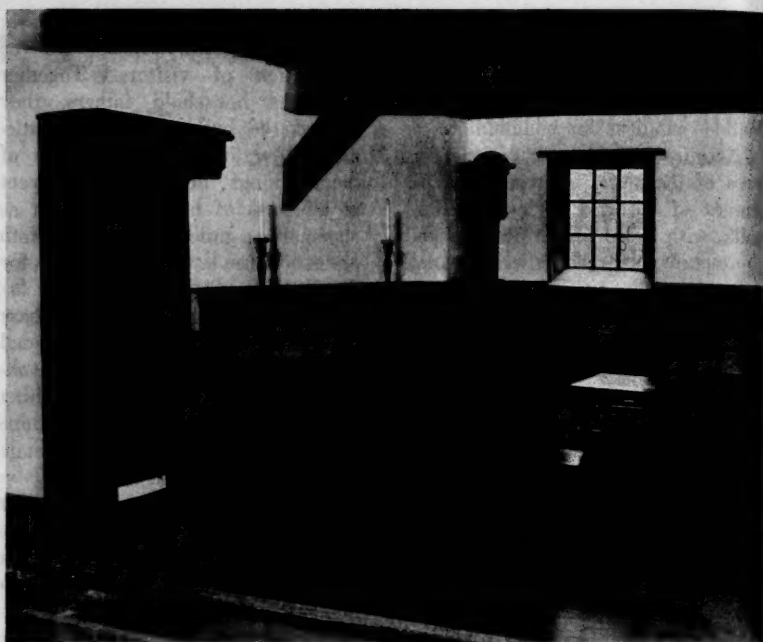
In 1745 the Brethren set up their own press at the Cloister, whence they issued a steady stream of hymnals, religious tracts, theosophical dissertations, and other books. About half of these were of their own authorship. Their original writings included a body of early American poetry matched only by that of the Moravians at Bethlehem in quality and quantity. They also issued a goodly number of publications for the use of other German sectarians of the province, as well as a number of English works. In 1754 they published a German edition of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, in 1763 a translation of Anthony Benezet's *Observations on the Enslaving, Importing and Purchasing of Negroes*. Their greatest undertaking, however, was the translation and printing of the Dutch *Martyrs' Mirror* of the Mennonites, the largest book printed in Pennsylvania before the Revolution. The subsequent publication of this translation in German bears witness to the international influence of the Brotherhood. When they ceased publishing in the 1790's, the press passed into other hands, and the town of Ephrata continued as a publishing center. A glance at the Cloister publications shows them second to none of the period in workmanship.

Perhaps the greatest artistic achievement of the Ephrata Community is found in their illuminated manuscripts and *Frakturschriften*. Here in the wilderness of Pennsylvania the solitary revived the medieval art of illumination and raised it to a high point of excellence. This work was begun as a means of providing manuscript for the Cloister choirs, but mystical significance was later attached to it and it was pursued as a spiritual exercise. Each brother or sister, instructed to work under divine inspiration, produced with his own hand and heart designs of forceful vigor and delicate loveliness, rich in mystic significance. Each letter stands by itself as a handsome expression of human discipline and aspiration. One of the finest of the Ephrata manuscripts is the copybook bearing the title *The Christian A B C Is Suffering, Patience, Hope*—and it was the practice of this conviction that made possible the realization of the artistic height. On the walls of the *Saal* still hang faded fragments of the work of the writing schools. Formerly, the whole interior of the convent was decorated with such pieces, many of them memorials to the dead.

The Role of Music in the Community

Many of the Ephrata manuscripts remain for our admiration, although, unfortunately, their value as collectors' items has dispersed them widely. Among these are music books which have been preserved for us much of the music composed at the Cloister. The once famous method of singing, however, has long since passed away—its secret probably lost forever. The singing schools, as all other undertakings, were conceived with the threefold purpose of praising God, exercising man's higher spiritual powers, and disciplining the human body. The first singing master was Ludwig Blum, one of the house fathers, of whom we know but little. It was from the sisters of the choir started by Blum that Beissel apparently learned the rudiments of harmony. Upon this meager base he erected a unique and remarkable system of composition and choral singing.

As in all his operations, Beissel approached music with a mystical bent. The chronicle states that he shortly discovered a system of harmony and voice control so stead-



Photograph by Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg, Pa. Central hall and prayer room (*Saal*).

fast that "the angels themselves, when they sang at the birth of Christ, had to make use of our rules." One of the first American composers, Beissel wrote the earliest known American treatise on music. He prescribed a precise diet for each type of voice and kept his singers under the most rigorous spiritual discipline. His compositions, engagingly simple in harmony, were marked by unique rhythmic flexibility and a free use of antiphonal effects. A peculiar falsetto intonation, produced through partly closed lips, created an otherworldly effect which profoundly impressed all who heard it. Reverend Jacob Duché, Rector of Christ Church and St. Peter's in Philadelphia, remarked upon the peculiarly ethereal quality of the singing, which made upon him an impression so marked that it "continued strong for many days, and, I believe, will never be wholly obliterated." Another observer declared that the singing at the Cloister was "music for the soul—music that affords more than natural gratification" in contrast to the ordinary "music for the ear."

The writing schools and the singing schools were intended primarily for members of the solitary orders; their purpose was to elevate the soul and to glorify God. The schools for children were educational in a more conventional sense. They consisted of a daily school intended for the secular instruction of children of the

congregation, a Sabbath school conducted for poor children of the vicinity, and a secondary boarding school which is said to have attracted students from Germantown, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. From the elementary school, taught by Ludwig Hoecker, has come down one of the earliest American schoolbooks, published at Ephrata in 1786. The Sabbath school, traditionally established in 1740, is known to have closed its doors in 1777 during the hard days following the Battle of Brandywine—7 years before the movement begun by Robert Raikes in England. Scattered evidence has established both Latin and higher mathematics as subjects of instruction in the secondary school.

Religious Beliefs

Much has been written on the religious beliefs of the Community—information and misinformation, accusations and defenses. Certain it is that the Ephrata Community soon diverged from the simple Dunker Christianity on which it was founded. In the early days, no creed existed, and considerable diversity of opinion apparently prevailed. German Pietism, German mysticism, Rosicrucian theosophy, early Christian asceticism, Biblical Judaism—all contributed to form one of the most remarkable religious composites in the history of America. Particularly under the

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rule of Prior Onesimus ceremonial innovations flourished, as both prior and prioress took unto themselves ecclesiastical robes patterned after Hebrew and Roman Catholic models, so that they made quite "an ecclesiastical show together."

But the key to the ultimate development of the Community is mysticism. Without this, it seems a meaningless jumble of odd practices brought together from the ends of the earth; with it, it becomes a perfectly ordered religious experiment of the noblest sort. The aim of each member of the Community was personal union of the soul with God. The ascetic practices of the Community were nothing but means of discipline essential to the attainment of this union; it was to this end that celibacy was advocated, though not required, and a high degree of communal ownership was instituted. He who had freed himself from the world and the flesh attained the heavenly wisdom and mystical union with God—he stood directly under God's government and inspiration, responsible to no other power. All aspects of life at the settlement theoretically united in helping the believer toward this goal, and the whole was symbolized in accordance with the Song of Solomon. Both poems and manuscripts are filled with images as old as or older than the Bible—the lily reaching upward in white purity, the rose unfolding in sweet fragrance, the turtle doves feeding among the lilies, and the pelican feeding its young, according to legend, with blood from its own breast. With such symbols the devotees continually surrounded themselves, to impress the senses and lead the mind to the contemplation of eternal truth and good.

Formal worship at Ephrata had two chief purposes—spiritual communion and praise. The members of the solitary orders observed private hours of meditation during which the soul examined itself and communed with God. These individual observances were supplemented by watch services of song and prayer held at stated intervals during the day. The midnight meeting was announced to each of the solitary orders by tolling a bell, which was also the signal for family devotions in the surrounding households. It would seem that then, as now, brevity was appreciated—for a number of the Brethren

protested to Beissel that the sermons of Prior Onesimus were lengthy beyond endurance. The service of common worship, held on the Seventh Day, was an informal meeting consisting chiefly of extemporaneous discourses and the singing of psalms and hymns. The chapels were originally provided with special sanctuaries and seating arrangements. The officials sat on special benches; the single sisters, in accordance with Old Testament usage, occupied a gallery, sitting behind a barrier which screened them from the congregation as a whole.

Like the Dunkers, the enthusiasts at Ephrata sought to preserve both the state and the spirit of the primitive church in their ritualistic observances. Baptism was administered to believers only, with trine immersion and the laying on of hands. The Lord's Supper was held at night, in conjunction with the love feast and the ceremony of feet-washing.

Care of Revolutionary Soldiers

The religious zeal of the Community was not, however, confined to spiritual exercises and devotional gatherings. It was also continually manifest in the distribution of alms and in numerous other acts of charity among the poor and needy of the countryside. "Their hospitality and courtesy to strangers," wrote a visitor, "is unbounded." These traditions stood them in good stead when, following the Battle of Brandywine, the large buildings on Zion Hill were taken over as a military hospital for the patriot forces. Here members of both solitary orders nursed and tended the wounded. The soldiers who died lie buried on Zion Hill. As typhus fever set in, many of the solitary also died, and the buildings themselves were burned to avoid the spread of the contamination. An account by one of the soldiers who recovered bears telling witness to the warmhearted devotion of both brothers and sisters in this great act of charity. The Community itself, however, never recovered from the losses sustained at this time.

Fame of Ephrata Cloister

The casual visitor would not suspect the fame and influence once enjoyed by the Cloister. In Europe, Voltaire praised it in his *Philosophic Dictionary*, while Raynal included it

in his history of the Indies. The settlement numbered French and English as well as German members, and many travelers of all nationalities stopped there. Prominent among early visitors were proprietor Thomas Penn and the Lady Juliana, Gov. William Denny, Gov. George Thomas, Nicolaus Ludwig, Count Von Zinzendorf, Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhof, Bishop David Nitschmann, Augustus Gottlieb Spangenberg, missionary David Zeisberger, Provost Israel Acrelius, David Rittenhouse, the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, and signer George Ross. Governor Thomas, who once visited them while attending the Lancaster Indian Conference of 1744, was so enamored of their bread that the Brethren kept him supplied for the duration of his stay in Lancaster. Missionary enthusiasts from Ephrata established colonies in southwestern Virginia and eastern New Jersey, as well as west of the Susquehanna; while Cloister pilgrims ventured by foot as far afield as Newport, R. I. Three of these daughter congregations are still organized today as a separate denomination. One of the leading contemporary Rosicrucian bodies traces its inspiration to the banks of the Cocalico, while families prominent in both State and local affairs proudly claim descent from the early pioneers and their converts.

Leaders of the Community

Conrad Beissel, known at the Cloister as Father Friedsam Gottrecht, was from the beginning the leading spirit at Ephrata. He was born in 1690 at Eberbach, Germany, the posthumous son of a drunken baker. Although his formal education was but meager, he early displayed great natural gifts. Small in stature, he was evidently a person of considerable vigor and great personal magnetism, in his youth a tireless dancer and fiddler at local dances. At 25 years of age, a baker's apprentice, he experienced a spontaneous spiritual conversion. During his days as a journeyman he frequented gatherings of Pietists and Inspirationists and probably gained access to mystical secret societies as well.

Eventually exiled from the Rhenish Palatinate for his unorthodox views, Beissel turned westward to the freer atmosphere of Provincial Pennsylvania. Here he found the stimulus and the opportunity to develop his

German heritage of mystical philosophy and religion. A follower of Jacob Boehme, he explored with depth and discernment the nature and purpose of the human soul and its relationship to the spiritual absolute. His published writings anticipate the concept of the unconscious. With amazing versatility he expressed his convictions in poetry, music, graphic art, and practical living. With compelling leadership he communicated his inspiration to an ardent band of followers. Even in his own day, men varied widely in their estimate of his ability, and the end is not yet. As a contemporary remarked, "Enthusiastic and whimsical he certainly was, but an apparent devoutness and sincerity ran through all his oddities."

Superior to Beissel in formal learning was John Peter Miller, Prior Jaebez of the Brotherhood, who under the Latin name, Agrippa, completed and edited for publication the *Chronicon Ephratense* of the Brotherhood. Master of seven languages, he amazed the Presbytery of Philadelphia by his "extraordinary sense and learning," writing "elegantly in Latin upon Religion and Mortification." Ordained as a German Reformed clergyman, Miller withdrew to Ephrata in 1735, taking with him some of the most prominent members of his congregation. Master of the print shop, it was he who did most of the translations printed by the Brotherhood. It has been claimed that he translated the Declaration of Independence into seven languages at the order of the Continental Congress, but this has been positively denied by the Manuscripts Division of the Library of Congress. Acrelius states that the Academy of Philadelphia once turned to Miller and the Cloister Press for the publication of an edition of the classic authors, but conclusive evidence is lacking. Certain it is that Miller was highly respected in Philadelphia as a member of the American Philosophical Society, two of his contributions being recorded in their *Transactions*. Among his acquaintances and cor-

respondents he numbered Benjamin Franklin, the Penns, David Rittenhouse, and Francis Hopkinson. As the last prior of the Brotherhood, he was widely loved for his cordiality and Christian character.

Easily the most famous member of the Cloister, however, was Conrad Weiser, who, as Indian agent of Pennsylvania and a trusted adviser of James Logan, molded the Indian policy of the colony and wielded influence in Virginia and Maryland as well. For a number of years Weiser was one of the leading spirits of the settlement—one of the few men consecrated to the priesthood. Later, however, he withdrew, devoting himself more actively to his patriotic duties. At the time, Weiser wrote a bitter letter of denunciation, but in his later years he resumed the friendliest of relations with the Cloister.

Weiser was not the only person to find life with Beissel intolerable. More than one stormy episode marred the quiet of the settlement, and a number of times devotees pulled up stakes to chastise Father Friedsam from a distance. The most tragic of these episodes ended in the departure of four of the most prominent members of the Brotherhood, the Eckerling brothers. Although all four of these men were leaders, the most prominent among them was Israel, Prior Onesimus of the Brotherhood. Onesimus, although one of the leading preachers and writers of the settlement, is remembered chiefly for his administrative genius. Aided by his brother and favored by the Prioress Maria, he sought to establish Ephrata as a great institution comparable to the monasteries of the Old World. Under his leadership it became an industrial center of some consequence, with commercial agents in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Such was his power that he at one time deposed Beissel himself; but ultimately "such a winnowing was brought about in the Settlement that it almost ended in a complete disruption of the same." The four Eckerlings departed into the wilder-

ness, and the settlement returned to its preoccupation with matters of the spirit. Another malcontent, Ezechiel Sangmeister, died at the Cloister but filled his writings with censure and reproach. The Prioress Maria became so estranged from Beissel that she refused even to visit his deathbed, although she did subsequently weep over his tomb.

Such episodes were, however, only human episodes. Beissel did have numerous quarrels, but in almost every instance he sought a reconciliation. Again and again visitors mention the remarkable harmony which prevailed in the settlement. It must have been a place of rare charm, for most travelers comment upon the "smiling faces and friendly demeanor" of the inhabitants. Life at Ephrata "was a quiet and all absorbing zeal, in which the world and all its vanities were sacrificed to pure and constant devotion—they were living and moving in this world, performing diligently all the duties that devolved upon them here, but their spirits, and all their conversation, was centered in heaven." Rev. Morgan Edwards of Philadelphia remarked that "God will always have a visible people on earth, and these are his people at present, above any other in the world."

Such, in brief, is the story of the Ephrata Cloister. From a single hut it grew into an institution of international reputation, comprising hundreds of acres and numbering hundreds of souls. Yet its heyday was brief. With the death of Beissel, it declined rapidly. Peter Miller lived to predict its extinction, remarking that the genius of America was bent another way. Yet he faced the prospect calmly, for the Brethren had never contended that theirs was the only true way of life. With Miller's death in 1796, most of the old features of life passed away. Early in the 19th century the few remaining members of the solitary orders transferred their title to the land and buildings to the congregation as a whole. The congregation itself came to an end in 1934. ♦

ARE YOU A FOOT?

The Magazine Office has received a beautiful, but incomplete, sampler listing various births and deaths in the Foot family, beginning with 1773. This sampler was found in an antique shop in Homer, La., by Harry W. Atkinson, of the Department of Civil Engineering at Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La. We are anxious to find someone who may have a justifiable claim to this sampler. Will anyone who believes she has such a claim write to the Magazine Office, citing enough names and dates to constitute proof?

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Eliza Hart Spalding, Runner-up

By Mary Hotchkiss (Mrs. W. Harvey) Hoag

Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, N. Y.

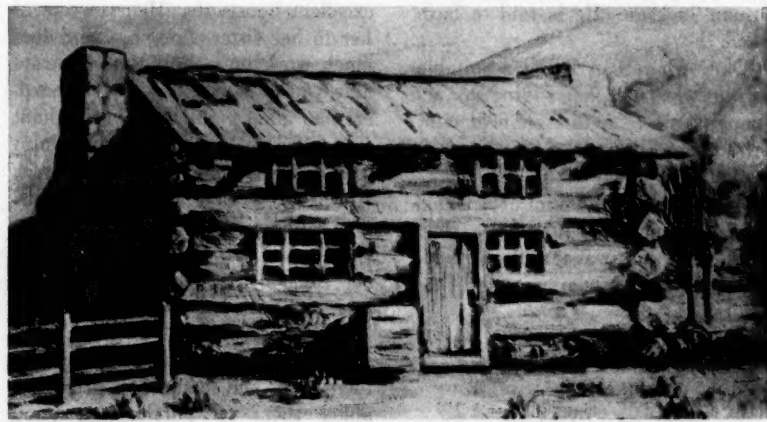
IN THE East and in the West, people have become increasingly aware of the dramatic and tragic story of Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, who, crossing the Rocky Mountains on her honeymoon with Dr. Marcus Whitman to do mission work among the Indians, became one of the first two white women to traverse the continent. The Prentiss-Whitman saga never fails to interest. Other than drawing a few parallels, this article will deal with no phase of it. Instead, it will consider the other woman, Eliza Hart, also recently wed, who, with her minister missionary husband, the Rev. Henry Harmon Spalding, was on the trip and was a runner-up woman pathfinder. The spotlight has seldom been focused upon her, however. In tracing her life briefly, it is hoped to add to your Hart-Spalding lore while paying tribute to her memory.

Narcissa was born March 14, 1808, at Prattsburg, N. Y.; there was a 7-month-old baby, Eliza Hart, born August 11, 1807, in Kensington (now Berlin), Conn., whose destiny was to be linked with hers. The Hart family, like the Prentisses, was of pioneer stock. It is thought that Narcissa's immigrant ancestors, Stephen and Henry Prentiss, may have been active in the same Congregational church at Cambridge, Mass.

Eliza was 13 when her parents, "Capt." Levi (a title acquired in somewhat the same unofficial manner as Narcissa's father's "Judge") and Martha Hart moved to a farm 2 miles from Holland Patent, N. Y. Two sisters, Lorena and Caroline, and three brothers, Zenas, Cyrus, and Horace, completed the family.

Eliza's Early Training

The homely arts of the early farm woman—spinning, weaving, and candlemaking—stood Eliza in good stead later in her home in the western wilds. Although she was a relative of Emma Hart Willard, founder of the famous Emma Willard Female Seminary at Troy, N. Y., where Narcissa had continued her studies,



The Spalding home, painted in oils by Rowena Lung Alcorn from photographs taken, 1890-1900, and from other descriptive material. Here is where the first white family in Idaho lived for 9 years. From *Henry Harmon Spalding*, by Clifford Drury. Published by The Caxton Printers, Ltd., Caldwell, Idaho. Used by special permission of the copyright owners.

there is no record of Eliza's attendance there. Instead, she is said to have been a student at a women's seminary at Clinton, N. Y. Like Narcissa, Eliza taught school for a time.

All accounts refer to Eliza's deep religious nature. She was 19 when she joined the Holland Patent Presbyterian Church. She took her vows seriously; her friends often deplored her distribution of religious tracts.

Many historians have described Narcissa's golden-haired beauty, sparkling humor, and silver-toned voice. Contrast this description of Eliza as given by a contemporary. "She was above the medium height, slender in form, with coarse features, dark brown hair, blue eyes, rather dark complexion, coarse voice, of a serious turn of mind, and quick in understanding."

Henry Spalding's Education

A thumbnail sketch of Henry Harmon Spalding, of Wheeler, N. Y., the man who became Eliza's husband, is essential to the portrayal of her later life. Those who lived in Prattsburg in the early 19th century and who attended Franklin Academy and the Presbyterian Church there knew a diffident and retiring young man who was faithful, truthful, amiable, and industrious. From infancy, hard-

ship had been his lot. At 14 months, his wayward, unfortunate mother had given him to foster parents, who, in turn, had cast him off at the age of 17. Henry worked for his board until his education warranted his teaching in area schools. Influenced by Franklin Academy and the Presbyterian Church, he decided to become a missionary that he might help to bring about early conversion of the world to Christianity. Qualifications for this evangelism would include 4 years of college work, 2 years of which he could get at the Academy and Collegiate Institute, as it was called then. The \$12 annual tuition was excused students studying for the ministry, but board, washing, and lodging had to be paid at \$1.50 a week. It was required that students entering must be able to read correctly, write legibly, conduct themselves with propriety at the Academy, and treat the inhabitants of the village with respect.

It is interesting to note that in 1828 the New York State Legislature had granted the Academy \$2000 for purchasing a suitable library and chemical and philosophical apparatus. Thereby, a step into higher education became available for students of Henry's limited means.

While in Franklin Academy, Henry became engaged to a young lady, Levina Linsley, who like himself

dreamed of the day when she could minister to the heathen. After she developed tuberculosis, rendering her purpose impossible, she insisted that Spalding release her from her promise.

Henry carried his lament to his good village friends, Mr. and Mrs. Orman Jackson. He is said to have asked,

"Now where can I find a suitable person who will be willing to accompany me to a foreign field, and devote her life to educating the heathen?"

Mrs. Jackson told him of a friend of hers—none other than Eliza Hart—who, she said, was a well-qualified, devout Christian who wanted to be a missionary.

The Spaldings' Romance and Marriage

Through correspondence, Eliza's and Henry's romance began and progressed. At length, in 1831, Henry made a trip to her home in Holland Patent. To be near Eliza, he entered Hamilton College that autumn; but, not liking the institution, he transferred to Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. On vacation in 1832, he went again to Holland Patent, where Eliza, with her parents' approval, accepted his proposal of marriage. Then, to further her missionary education and to be near Henry, Eliza entered a girls' select school at Hudson. In Henry's senior year at Western Reserve, he wrote her parents that he was tutoring Eliza in algebra and astronomy. They had planned to marry in 1835 after Henry had finished his theological studies at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio. However, watching the stars seems to have changed the pattern, and on October 13, 1833, they were married when Henry was 30 and Eliza 26. Spalding wrote the American Board of Missions that they "got married for the express purpose of giving his wife the opportunity of pursuing the same studies with himself," but he wrote her parents in tone quite different, as an excerpt from his letter shows. "I feel that should I be favored with her hand, I receive that for which she will not find in her unworthy brother an equivalent."

They set up housekeeping in the suburbs of Cincinnati, and bought a cow. Finances were troublesome,

for, as a married man, Henry no longer could have aid from the American Educational Society, but he worked in a printing establishment after hours at the Seminary, and Eliza boarded six students and rented a room to a married student and his wife. Eliza was termed an excellent housewife. Henry wrote of her to her sister, Lorena, "She does much work in a short time as probably you already know." Her boarders had good plain food, but without tea, coffee, or sweet cakes. Eliza also attended lectures at college. Greek and Hebrew were on her schedule. She was active in church and community affairs. Then, as throughout her life, she was satisfied with her lot and never complained.

It is especially interesting that during their stay at Lane Seminary, their thrift and the current prices enabled them to purchase a good library at a cost of \$150; meanwhile they gave \$30 annually to benevolences.

Through the *Missionary Herald*, official organ for the American Board, they kept abreast of mission work among the Indians. In the *Christian Advocate* they read of the visit to St. Louis of the four famed Indians from the Northwest who had gone in search of the white man's God. The American and Methodist Boards had begun sending missionaries westward. After the Spaldings' application to serve had been filed, Henry and Eliza set out for a month's farewell visit to her parents' home. A wagon, a horse, a harness, \$100, and clothing were among "Capt." Hart's gifts to his daughter and son-in-law. In July they visited Henry's Prattsburg friends. In October Eliza lost her first baby, a girl; and in the fall, also, the American Board appointed Spalding as missionary to the Osage Indians, Oklahoma. Outfitting of the Spaldings then ensued.

Journey Westward

On Friday, February 12, 1836, the Spaldings were on their way, with a stopover at Howard, N. Y., about 20 miles beyond their departure point, Prattsburg. Two months earlier Dr. Whitman had returned from an exploration trip to the Rocky Mountains, which he had taken with the Rev. Samuel Parker. On February 14 Dr. Whitman overtook the Spaldings at Howard and told them that the

board had consented to a change of destination which would permit both the Spaldings and the Whitmans to go to the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains. It was there arranged that the Spaldings would go on to Cincinnati, as planned, to be joined later by the Whitmans.

The source material that Dr. Clifford Drury has gathered in his volumes on Spalding, Whitman, and his latest publication, *Spalding and Smith on the Nez Perce Mission*, brings into bold relief the lives of the Spaldings among the Nez Percés at Lapwai, Idaho, and the lives of the Whitmans, 120 miles away, among the Cayuse Indians at Waiilatpui, Washington Territory.

Recollections of the Spaldings' daughter, Mrs. Eliza Spalding Warren, family letters, and traditions among later descendants illumine Eliza's years in the West. Mrs. Spalding was far from well when she began her journey, and the diet of dried buffalo meat made her weaker. On June 6, at Fort Laramie, her condition was so bad that she was urged to stay over. Her answer is remembered as, "No, I started over the mountains in the name of my Savior, and I must go on." On July 4, entering South Pass, she fainted and seemed about to die. As they laid her on the grass, she pleaded, "Don't put me on that horse again. Leave me and save yourselves. Tell mother I am glad I came."

Excerpts From Diary

We hear much about Narcissa's diary, kept en route to the Oregon Territory. Eliza, too, recorded the transcontinental trip in an informative and heart-stirring diary. A few high points will serve to show her style of writing and to reveal her devout nature and consistently Christian spirit.

February 1, 1836

This day I have taken a final leave of my dear parents' dwelling and all its inmates except dear father, who is to accompany us a few days on our journey. *** Prattsburg, Steuben County,

New York, Feb. 8, 1836

My affectionate and very kind father accompanied us as far as Prattsburg and has left this morning to return home. Oh, what grief at parting did his eyes, which were filled with tears, his trembling hand and faltering voice, as he bade me farewell, betray. Dear father, may the ever blessed God protect and restore thee to the

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bosom of thy dear family in peace and safety. ***

Feb. 10

I have been called to experience another painful trial, parting with Prattsburg friends to-day. It is indeed trying to part with friends with the expectation of not seeing them again in this world. ***

Howard, New York, Feb. 14

Today we met Dr. Whitman, who has been laboring for some time to obtain associates to accompany him west of the Rocky Mountains to establish a mission among the Nez Perce Indians. These dark-minded heathens, having a few years since learned something about the Bible, are now very anxious to receive it and to have missionaries come and live among them. *** We had but a short time to decide the question, whether to change our course or not. Duty seemed to require it, and we are now with joyful hearts looking for our place of destination west of the Rocky Mountains. ***

Pittsburg, Pa., March 1

We have at length after a tedious journey of two weeks by land carriage arrived at Pittsburg, where we intend taking a steam boat for Cincinnati. It being now near the close of the week, we shall remain here until the first of next week, that we may avoid traveling on the Sabbath. ***

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 22

To-day we leave Cincinnati in company with Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, who are to be associated with us in laboring to erect the standard of the cross on heathen ground. We are to be accompanied as far as Council Bluffs by three missionaries who are designated to the Pawnees. ***

Steam Boat Cunius, on the Ohio, March 25

The waters of the grand Ohio are rapidly bearing me away from much I hold dear in this life. Yet I am happy. ***

Steam Boat Majestic, on the Mississippi March 31

Arrived in this city, St. Louis, last evening—am not pleased with its appearance. ***

Liberty, April 23

This evening, Mr. L. Allis, missionary among the Pawnees, and Miss Palmer of Ithaca, who journeyed with us to this place, were united in the bonds of matrimony. Mr. Spalding had the pleasure of performing the ceremony. ***

Liberty, April 28—May 1

Mrs. Satterlee's health is rapidly declining. *** To-day we have been called to perform the last act of kindness for our friend and sister, Mrs. Satterlee, that is requisite for the body. ***

Otoe Mission Station, May 19

Arrived here to-day in safety and good health except Mr. Spalding, who has suffered much for nearly a week in consequence of taking cold after taking calomel. Camping out at night has not been so disagreeable and uncomfortable as I anticipated. Traveling on horseback has ap-

peared to benefit my health, and I feel encouraged to hope, by the blessing of God, that I shall be enabled to endure the hardships of the long journey we have before us. ***

Elk Horn River, May 24

We reached this stream yesterday in time to cross, with nearly all our effects in a skin canoe. ***

Fort William, June 15

We are camped near the Fort, and shall probably remain here several days, as the company is to leave its wagons at this post and make arrangements to transport their goods the remainder of the journey, on mules. It is very pleasant to fix my eyes once more, upon a few buildings, several weeks have passed since we have seen a building. ***

June 21

This day we are to leave this post, and have no resting place in view till we reach Rendezvous, 400 miles distant. We are now 2800 miles from my dear parents' dwelling, expecting in a few days to commence ascending the Rocky Mountains. Only He who knows all things, knows whether this habitated frame will survive the undertaking. His will, not mine, be done. ***

July 6

Arrived at the Rendezvous this evening. Were met by a large party of Nez Percés, men, women, and children. The women were not satisfied short of saluting Mrs. Whitman and myself with a kiss. ***

Fort Hall, August 3

Arrived at this place a little after noon, were invited to dine at the Fort where we have again had a taste of bread. ***

August 6

Yesterday my horse became unmanageable in consequence of stepping into a hornet's nest. I was thrown, and notwithstanding my foot remained a moment in the stirrup, and my body dragged some distance, I received no serious injury. *** The hand of God has been conspicuous in preserving my life, thus far, on this adventurous journey. ***

Sept. 3, Fort Walla Walla

Reached this post to-day—Mr. Pambram, the clerk in charge of the establishment, kindly received us into his dwelling as guests. ***

Sept. 14—Fort Vancouver

Reached this place yesterday after a pleasant journey of six days from the time we left Walla Walla, being detained two days from head winds—met with the warmest expressions of friendship, and find ourselves in the midst of civilization, where the luxuries of life seem to abound. ***

Sept. 22

Yesterday Mr. Spalding, Dr. Whitman and Brother Gray left to explore the Cayuse and Nez Perce countries. ***

October 29

Mr. Spalding arrived here a few days since in the Co. express boat. We are to leave to locate in the Nez Perce country.

Nov. 29—Nez Perce Mission

Yesterday reached this desirable spot, where we expect to dwell the remainder of our earthly pilgrimage. As yet our dwelling is an Indian lodge. ***

Jan. 27, 1837

By the blessing of God we are now in a comfortable dwelling (a log cabin) and in circumstances to devote a few hours daily to instructing the natives. ***

March 20

Our prospects of usefulness appear promising. *** I have prepared some paintings representing several important events recorded in Scripture. These we find a great help in communicating instructions to ignorant people, whose language, as yet we speak very imperfectly. ***

Dec. 3

Through the astonishing mercy of God, I am now enjoying comfortable health. On the 15th day of last month, I was made the joyful mother of a daughter. *** Last Sabbath, she and Brother and Sister Whitman's little daughter, were given to God in the covenant of baptism. ***

March 19, 1838

I have lately received a note from Mrs. Whitman, in which she makes the inquiry, "Would it not be well for us mothers to devote a special season and unitedly present our infant charges before the mercy seat?" ***

March 28

I have received a note from Mrs. Whitman in which she informs me that she has fixed upon half past eight or nine o'clock in the morning each day as a season of special and united prayer. ***

March 29 1838, Thursday Morning

Read part of the 107 Psalm, selected the ninth verse for meditation, "For He satisfieth the longing soul and filleth the hungry soul with goodness."

Life at the Mission

Grain fields, vegetable gardens, an orchard, a sawmill, a gristmill, and a blacksmith shop soon showed Spalding's industry. The Indians observed and were taught how to farm. Cows were obtained from the missions and sheep from the Hawaiian Islands. From the painstaking Eliza Indian squaws and children learned how to sew, spin, weave, care for children, and keep house. She taught hundreds of them in a school which she conducted for 4 hours a day during 6½ months a year.

A church of 100 members grew. Attendance at public worship, according to Spalding's 1840 report, varied from 100 to 500 natives, many more than at any other mission station.

Eliza was a painter with considerable talent and she aided her hus-

band by illustrating his lessons and sermons with Biblical pictures. The original copy of the *Protestant Ladder* by Mrs. Spalding is on exhibit in the Oregon Historical Society Museum at Portland. Touching is the fact that she decorated the interior of her pioneer home at Lapwai—to make it less drab.

Mrs. Eliza Spalding Warren, the daughter, remembered that her parents were always patient with the Indians. She related that her mother was seldom frightened, although she was utterly at the mercy of the Indians, situated in their midst with her nearest white neighbor 120 miles away and her husband frequently off on mission service. Mrs. Spalding confessed fear only of the big gray wolves that howled around her door.

It's noteworthy that our present 50th State, Hawaii, presented the Lapwai Mission with the first printing press in the West, the press upon which the Rev. Spalding, aided by a Mr. Rogers, printed the code of laws the missionaries had adopted, a few school books, hymns, and the Gospel of St. Matthew, translated into the Nez Perce tongue. Eliza illustrated the books.

Throughout the latter years of the Mission, considerable discord and jealousy arose, fomented chiefly by discontent at Kamiah Mission, and letters of complaint about the Rev. Henry Spalding poured into the Mission Board at Boston. Consequently, on February 25, 1842, the Board recalled Spalding without giving him any opportunity to defend himself. Wheels were slow in getting into motion, and Dr. Whitman's intercession with the Board in 1843 upon his famous horseback trip east resulted in rescinding of the action. The Spaldings were still at Lapwai when massacre wiped out the Whit-

man Mission on November 29, 1847, at Waiilatpui.

The Whitman Massacre

The Spaldings, too, were marked for massacre but were saved because of their friendly relations with so many of the Nez Perces. At the time of the tragedy their daughter, Eliza, was attending Narcissa Whitman's school at Waiilatpui, and Henry Spalding was at Umatilla on mission work.

Imagine the wild anxiety about her family of the daughter, who witnessed the murders, was captured, and was later ransomed by Peter Ogden of the Hudson Bay Company; of the father, about his wife and children, as he was stealthily guided toward Lapwai by Nez Perce friends; of the mother, about her husband and daughter, as loyal natives moved her and her three other children 10 miles from hostile Cayuse savages.

Eleven years at Lapwai had endeared the Spaldings to the Nez Perces, who opposed their departure, but safety demanded abandoning the Mission.

In 1848, with the help of the settlers, many of whom had begun arriving in Oregon, Spalding erected a new home and a one-room school-house near the present site of Brownsville, Ore.

The shock of the 1847 tragedy and subsequent hardships proved too much for Mrs. Spalding's frail body, and she died in 1851 at the age of 43. One whose research has made him most familiar with her career commented "Thus passed one of God's noble women. A fragrant memory of her consecration and devoted service lingers to this day among the Nez Perces."

A quotation from Dr. Elijah White, first Government Indian Agent

(1843), evaluates the Spaldings:

I found nearer approaches (at Lapwai) to civilization and more manifest desire for improvement than I have elsewhere met with in this or any other Indian country. Mr. Spalding is an ardent and rather hasty man, but certainly a zealous, influential, and most efficient missionary, and with his incomparable Lady doing much good in this dark portion of the earth. Their prospects are much more flattering than at any mission station in Oregon or this side of the mountains.

Spalding's Return

Twenty-four years after Spalding had been deprived of his mission station at Lapwai, he returned, an old man, to be welcomed by the Nez Perces. For 3 years he labored among them, baptizing about 1000 Indians before he died in 1874, as his monument tells, "among his people." In 1913 the Presbyterian Church had Mrs. Spalding's body moved to Lapwai to rest beside her husband.

Much reading about the Spaldings leads to these conclusions: The Rev. Spalding was unjustly maligned; the Spaldings received undeserved abuse from a number of contemporaries; and they have been greatly neglected by historians. I am convinced that their contributions to the civilization and Christianization of the Northwest are second to few. My admiration for both Spaldings grows with my research. Surely, Eliza Hart Spalding, the second woman in the history-making feat—first white women to cross the Rockies—is a worthy runner-up of her illustrious companion, Narcissa Prentiss Whitman.

NOTE: A book entitled "Narcissa Whitman, An Historical Biography," by Opal Sweazea Allen, published by Binfords & Mort, Portland, Ore., 1959, has been received in the Magazine Office and has been reviewed in this issue of the Magazine.

Library of Congress Publishes Monumental Guide To All Phases of This Country's Civilization

A monumental bibliographical *Guide to the Study of the United States of America* has just been published by the Library of Congress. Compiled by Donald H. Mugridge, Blanche P. McCrum, and other members of the Library's staff under the direction of Roy P. Basler, Director of the Reference Department, the volume describes in its more than 1,100 double-column pages approximately 10,000 books "that reflect the development of life and thought in the United States."

The *Guide* has 32 chapters, each taking in the various aspects of a single broad subject. The most comprehensive—the work of Miss McCrum—is one on "Literature," which includes about a third of the nearly 6,500 entries. Other fields receiving extensive treatment include "Literary History and Criticism," "Periodicals and Journalism," "General History," "Diplomatic History and Foreign Relations," "Local History," "Travel and Travelers," "Society," "Art and Architec-

ture," "Music," "Law and Justice," "Constitution and Government," and "Politics, Parties, Elections." An appendix furnishes a list of books useful for those studying American civilization in its broad aspects, and there is a detailed index for locating information in the text.

Copies of the *Guide to the Study of the United States of America* may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for \$7.00 each.

Family Names and How They Came About

By Arthur Lyle Campbell

THE first people of the ancient world to institute a system of family names (*cognomina*) were the Romans. They had, in addition, the *praenomen* (personal name) and the *nomen* (signifying the gens, or clan, to which the bearer belonged). It was only natural, then, that the custom of using family names should be passed on to the Italians. The next European country to use family names was France, where the practice, at first, was restricted to the ruling class. But when William conquered England, his followers—whatever their status in the homeland—were given land grants in the “right little, tight little island.” In imitation of the French nobility, these called themselves by the names of their newly acquired estates. In this way, family names were introduced into England.

But not for two centuries did the custom touch the lives of the common people. Previously, the English plebeian had one name only, the one given him when he was baptized—John, Peter, Matthew, Adam, Isaac, and other Biblical names. Some pagan Saxon names were also handed down.

After the new order became established, however, the common people assumed family names. Not having estates, like their overlords, they identified themselves—or else their neighbors did—by means of certain topographical features near which they dwelt. For example, Alan del Hill and Robert Hull lived on or near the hill. Stephen Atwell lived at the well (spring); Matthew Over-the-bury (Overby) lived above the fortified hill. Belonging to this category are the so-called inn-signboard names. Well-known examples are *Finch*, *Hare*, *Hart*, *Lamb*, and *Roebuck*. The first to bear these names lived at or near an inn displaying a sign that showed the picture of a finch, a hare, a hart, a lamb, or a roebuck. These and the preceding topographical-feature names constitute the category of *local names*.

But we have not quite finished with that category. In it should be included the *compass names*, repre-

sented by *East*, *West*, *North*, and *South*, together with their compounds: *Easton*, *Weston*, *Norton*, and *Sutton*.

Local names make up only the first of the four categories into which family names fall. The other three are:

I. Patronymics and Metronymics, that is father names and mother names, respectively. Examples: *Johnson* (son of John) and *Anson* (son of Ann), *Hendrix* (son of Henry) and *Allison* (son of Alice), *Hudson* (son of Hud, nickname of Richard) and *Mauson* (son of Matilda). By their very nature, patronymics and metronymics, in England, are true family names, that is, inherited names; but not necessarily so in Scandinavia. It should be borne in mind that a metronymic is not a reflection on the mother's character. On the contrary, it honors her, inasmuch as it indicates that she probably came from a more prominent family than did her husband.

II. Occupational Names. When there dwelt in the same community three *Roberts*—one who herded sheep, one who thatched roofs, and one who wove cloth, it was inevitable that their neighbors should call them Robert Herdman or Hardman or Shepherd, Robert Thatcher or Thacker, and Robert Weaver or Webber or Webster, respectively. To these may be added such self-explanatory trade names as Carpenter, Joiner, Mason, and Miller.

III. Personal — Characteristic — or Nicknames. Just as it became necessary to add a qualifying word or phrase to personal names in the local-name category, it likewise became necessary to distinguish between men having the same personal name, by means of some physical mark or mental characteristic. For example, if one man named William was tall and another short, they would be called, respectively, William Long or William Grant and William Short or William Stubb. Difference in economic status was expressed by the sobriquet *Power* (poor) and *Waldo* (rich); spiritual qualities by *Meek* and *Goode*; physi-

cal agility by *Lightfoot*, *Swift*, and *Springer*.

To this category also belong those names that (1) describe the color of the bearer's complexion, hair, or eyes; as, *White*, *Finn* (fair), *Read* or *Rudd* (red or ruddy), *Brown*, and *Gray*; (2) names received because of a physical defect; as, *Kennedy* (ugly head), *Cameron* (crooked nose), *Campbell* (crooked mouth), and *Crump* (hunchback).

All nicknames, to be sure, were not handed down from father to son, but a great many were. Among such can be mentioned *Fox* (the calculating man), *Pennyfather* (penny-pincher), *Pellow* (wolf-foot), *Nightingale* (the one who sang while his neighbors tried to sleep), and *Sparrow* (the flutterer).

Pet Names

Not to be confused with nicknames are pet names, of which there are, literally, thousands. Chief among the names that have taken on pet forms are the personal names Richard, Robert, and William. From *Richard* are derived: Dick, Dickens, Dickey, Dixon; Hick, Hickman, Hicks, Hixon; Rich, Ritchie, Rick, Rickett, Rickson. From *Robert* come: Robb, Robbie, Robe, Robey, Robin, Robinson; F b, Hobb, Hobbes, Hobson, Hopkins, Hopkinson, and Hopson. From *William* come: Wil, Wilson, Wills, Wilkin, Wilkins, Wilkes, Wilkinson, Wilkerson, Wills, Wilcox, Wylie.

Other names that have pet forms are: *Henry*, which gives Harry, Harris, Harrison, Henn, Henkin, Hank, Hanks, Hankin, and Henriot; *Roger*, which gives Hodge, Hodges, and Hodgson; and *Gilbert*, which gives Gibbs, Gibbons, Gibson, Gipson, and Givens.

From the foregoing it is easy to see that, while the student of onomatology deals with an almost endless number of family names, a large percentage of them are, in reality, one and the same. Little did the two Jones sisters realize that when, in a double ceremony, they married Tom Jenkins and Jack Evans, they had not changed their names at all. Jones, Jenkins, and

Evans are all the same name, being variants of *John* (God is gracious). To the *John* group also belong Janson, Jaynes, Jennings, Jevons, and Hancock (little John).

In our opening paragraph we mentioned an historical event that has had a profound influence on the surnames of France and England—the Norman Conquest. Two other events should be touched on here—the Crusades (1096–1204) and the Religious Plays, which reached their peak in the middle of the 13th century.

The Crusaders were yeomen, for the most part, bent as much on improving their economic status as on redeeming the sacred purlieus of Jerusalem from the infidels. They noticed that their leaders had two names, whereas they had but one. On their return to England these one-name men decided to do something about it. So Peter, having marched along the Via Dolorosa bearing a palm leaf, called himself "Peter the Palmer," thus giving birth to the surname Palmer. Hick, who crossed the Jordan River, let it be known that henceforth he was to be addressed as "Richard Jordan."

The Religious Plays, often specifically referred to as the *Miracle Plays* and the *Morality Plays*, drew most of their actors from among the common people. In time it became customary to call these actors by the names of the characters they portrayed. Herein lies the explanation for such family names as *King* and *Bishop*, also *Abel*, *Adam*, and *Daniel*.

The Constituent Parts of Names

In British surnames we repeatedly encounter such elements as *bury*, *by*, *don*, *ham*, *hope*, *ing*, *ley*, *low*, *shaw*, *shot*, *ton*, *throp*, *win*, and *worth*. Each has a story back of it. *Bury* indicates a fort or stronghold, as *Bambury* (short for *Bamborough*, that is, Bana's fort). *By* is a Danish contribution to English local names, and means "village." For example, *Kirby* (short for *Kirkby*) means "church village." *Don* means "hill"; so *Huntingdon* means "the hill where there is good hunting." *Ham* means "home." Hence *Graham* means "dweller at the gray homestead." *Hope* means "a gap in a hill." *Stanhope*, then, means "rocky gap." *Ing* means (1) descendant of, as *Skilling*, descendant of Scilling (shrill); (2) dweller at, as *Reading*

(dweller at the clearing). *Ley* means "meadow" when it doesn't mean "woodland." *Berkeley* means (1) the meadow that contains birch trees; (2) birchwood. *Low* means "hill" when it doesn't mean "wolf." *Ludlow* means "the hill by the rapid." *Lowell* means "dweller at the sign of the little wolf."

Shaw means "woodland"; *Bradshaw*, "broad woodland." *Shot* means "a place where nets were stretched to catch birds"; *Aldershot*, a bird net set up in an alder thicket. *Ton* is from the Anglo-Saxon *tun* (an enclosed place, a group of dwellings, giving us our modern word *town*). *Thorp*, with its variants *Tharp* and *-throp*, means "hamlet or outlying dairy farm"; as *Langthorp* (long village). *Win* means "friendly"; as in *Winton* (friendly village). *Worth* means "enclosure"; hence *Haworth* (ground enclosed by a hawthorn hedge).

Spelling Variations

A friendly warning should be given here to all amateurs who, fascinated by their initial study of onomatology, have set out to perform a do-it-yourself job at analyzing their own names. And that warning is: Find out, if possible, every single spelling that your name has undergone. The following example will illustrate: *Lane*, *Lanes*, *Lone*, *Lones* (meaning "a dweller in the lane"). Official records show the name spelled *Lane* in 1176 and *Lone* in 1279. Another name that has undergone marked changes in spelling is *Harman*. The original spelling was *Hermannus* (1101), which shows its German origin (Her(e)man, warrior). The changing of *e* to *a* is understandable, seeing what the British tongue does to *Derby* and *Hertford*. Other spellings of the name *Harman* are *Harmand*, *Harmon*, *Harmond*, and *Hearmond*.

Additional variations in form, for which the beginner should be on the lookout, are those which, for the lack of a better name, we shall call *metathetical* (when letters become transposed), as *Brennan* slipping into *Burnand*, *Rostern* into *Rostron*, and *Carruthers* into *Crothers*. By deliberately applying this principle to names listed in metropolitan telephone directories one may come up with an early form of his own family name. After checking his findings with Burke's *General Armory* and other works that have a bearing on

onomatology, he may find that his name has undergone the changes indicated.

Many of the variations encountered can be charged to the fallibility of the human hearing and speaking mechanisms, plus a modicum of human indifference and laziness. A few well-known examples should suffice: *Chumly* for *Cholmondeley*, *Glasby* for *Gillespie*, *Askew* for *Ayscough*, *Tolliver* for *Taliaferro*, *Sillinger* for *St. Leger*, *Marshbanks* for *Majoribanks*, and *Weems* for *Wemyss*.

Grimm's Law

Readers who, while in college, were bludgeoned into acquiring a working knowledge of *Grimm's Law*, will be able to apply that knowledge neatly when tracing certain surnames to their ultimate sources. The following names, with letter shifting indicated by means of italics, will serve to illustrate: *Sprag* changes to *Sprak*, *Stannard* to *Stannett*, *Wysard* to *Vizard*, *Fane* to *Vane*, and *Fenner* to *Venner*.

The point I am trying to make here is that if a certain name cannot be found under one spelling, it might be under another—as suggested by the workings of *Grimm's Law*. I frequently put this principle into practice when I find myself "stumped" by an unusual name. Thus what was assumed to be an English name might turn out to be German or Welsh. For example, while investigating the name *Pinion*—and getting nowhere—I tried substituting *B* for *P*. This led me to *Binnion*, which led to *Beynon*, a Welsh name that is a corruption of *ap Eynon* (son of the man of fortitude). Although, in reality, this is not a true example of *Grimm's Law* at work, it serves, nevertheless, to illustrate the point.

Name Derivations

As Black points out in his *The Surnames of Scotland*,¹ ridiculous guesses are sometimes made concerning the source and meaning of a surname. Someone surmised, for example, that *Mitchell* comes from the German *mit Schuler*, a "disciple," literally, "with a school." In reality, it is a variant of *Michael* (from the Hebrew, meaning "who is like God"). An even more fanciful—and erroneous—explanation has been given for

¹ Page xlix, published by the New York Public Library, 1946.

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Know Your Own Ancestry

By Evelyn Coburn Manton

I AM interested in ancestors. They are my business, but I am not yet ready to become one. That is why, a short time ago, I took time out for a complete physical checkup. When I entered the doctor's office the young thing who took me in charge looked most attractive in a nurse's outfit, but it wasn't long before I was thinking that on her this outfit was a costume, not a uniform. She began with the usual questions: "Name?" "Age?" "Occupation?"

To that last one I answered, "Genealogist."

She stiffened, remained silent possibly 10 seconds during which she seemed to be counting to 10, then again she rapped out the question: "Occupation?"

"Genealogist," I repeated.

"My dear," she moaned, "I'm not asking about your physical ailments; I just want to know what you do for a living."

"Yes, Madam," meekly I replied, "I understand, but that's it. I do make my living as a genealogist."

"Oh, all right," she said, "please spell it for me."

I proceeded to do just that, and while I was about it I began to wonder what genealogy does mean to most people. No doubt there are many who can spell it and define it, yet to whom it has no real meaning.

But at any time some factor in the life of an individual may touch off a search for authentic data as to ancestry. At that time it may become all important to know that ancestral background, and it behooves all of us to make it as easy as possible for those who come after us to find authentic family data, with sound proof on all points.

What does genealogy mean to you? An ornamental ancestral bar to adorn your bosom, evidence or no evidence; or a true knowledge of your own ancestry?

To many people tracing their own ancestry is proving an interesting and worthwhile do-it-yourself project. And anyone can take a part in building strong ancestral bridges by leaving a full and accurate written family

record for the generations within personal knowledge.

Can You Prove Your Ancestry?

If you are inclined to think of such a thing as "Much Ado About Nothing," let me tell you that knowledge of one's ancestors, under some circumstances, can mean freedom, sanity, or even life itself.

You don't believe it? Well, think of these things:

At the beginning of World War II a young girl, born in India of American parents then deceased, was caught in that awful cataclysm in a foreign country. She soon learned that she would be held a prisoner in that country until she could supply evidence that, for several generations, her ancestry was American.

Her cabled plea for help started a search for the official proof necessary to secure her release. It was not easy. Either because she did not know her ancestry or was not permitted to give more information regarding it, the basic information supplied by her was meager. It consisted only of the names of her parents and the fact that her mother had at one time been a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The mother had belonged to that organization when full information was not required. Her lineage paper on file there was incomplete, but it did serve as a basis on which to make the necessary search. This search had a happy ending. Official proof of the girl's ancestry was found. She was released and found sanctuary in her parents' native country, America.

Soon after the close of that war a traveler in Japan lost his passport and all other credentials. He immediately found himself in need of proof regarding his birth and parentage. He was born in 1889 in a State that did not register vital statistics at that time. However, working through the Federal Bureau of the Census, it was possible to secure for him a census listing showing him as a child in the home of his parents. This was accepted in lieu of a birth certificate.

In still another case, a short time after World War II a mother faced a problem that involved her young son. He was a veteran of that war. Already suffering from the shock of that experience, he stumbled onto the fact that his great-grandfather had committed suicide. It was his paternal great-grandfather. His own father was deceased, and his mother had known nothing of the suicide or the why of it. It soon became a driving need with that boy to learn the reason for this act and to find more about this line of his ancestry. However, wherever he turned in an effort to secure this information, he came up against a blank wall. When he found himself in a blind alley in this search, his ancestor's suicide took on a horror out of all proportion to the bearing it should have had on his own life.

In her efforts to help the boy, this mother had hit upon the idea that a general knowledge of his ancestry as a whole might prove beneficial. It did help! Nothing could take away the stark reality of the one ancestor's suicide, but his ancestry as a whole was splendid.

According to such evidence as could be found, this great-grandfather had been ill. He believed himself a burden to his family. His way out might have been considered that of a coward or a hero, according to the way in which one looked at it, but there was no question as to the bravery of his widow. Left with several small children in a day when it was considered that woman's place was in the home, and only in the home, this mother managed to care for her young family and at the same time build a truly great professional career for herself. She was one of America's early physicians.

Her troubled great-grandson not only found her life a beacon to guide him through his time of dark depression; he also found in his ancestral background as a whole a veritable army of splendid men and women of earlier times. This knowledge helped that boy to gain a true perspective on life as a whole.

Adopted Children

But for some there are no such helps. There are no ancestral bridges for adopted children. For them I cannot help but feel that the greatest safety lies in full knowledge of this fact early in life.

One case in particular brought me

to this belief. Let's call the woman in this case Mary Lane.

This woman had carried a fine old Southern name. She had lived with the quiet assurance warranted by that name and the individual family it represented. She took her ancestry for granted and never flaunted it. In fact, it was not until she lost it that the importance of her own ancestry became paramount.

In middle life, at a time when she was ill and under great emotional strain from the shock of the accidental death of both parents, she had learned that she was not their own child. In clearing up their affairs she had found the proof—a small piece of an old and yellowed paper, part of a letter, caught in the lining of an old chest that had belonged to her "mother."

Armed with the knowledge secured from that bit of paper, Mary Lane had questioned her aunt, a sister of her deceased "mother," and her only remaining older relative. This aunt admitted that she was at her sister's home "the night the judge brought you to Sister Mary." This, the aunt said, was early in 1900.

This aunt could not remember the name of the judge, but said that he was a close friend of Mary Lane's foster parents. She added that this judge had been active in founding a home for orphaned and abandoned children and that he also had been active in finding homes for these children. She stated that she did not know just what did take place between the judge and the foster parents on that night in 1900, but she did recall that the baby apparently was only a few weeks old, was finely dressed, and that the judge had turned over to them a little gold pin that had some connection with this baby. She did not know what it was.

Very soon thereafter the foster parents moved to a distant State, taking with them the tiny baby and the foster mother's sister—the aunt who gave this information. In the new home every effort had been made to establish the belief that this baby was their own. The mother, especially, tolerated no slightest reference to the fact that Mary Lane was not their own child.

It was truly the irony of fate that they were careful enough to keep this knowledge from Mary Lane during her childhood while they yet lived to soften the blow, but by their own

carelessness let the devastating news come at a time when she simply could not meet it. Mary Lane felt that her world had been knocked from under her—that she had nothing in which she could believe, nothing to which she could hold. It became an obsession with her to know from whence she came, and there was no one who could tell her.

I wanted to help her, but from the beginning I realized that search was beginning almost 50 years too late. No record of legal adoption could be found. It was not difficult to learn the name of the judge and that of the institution he had helped to found, but he was dead and the institution was no longer in existence. I then turned to the newspapers of January and February 1900, and there I found the story of an abandoned baby. I had not then and I have not now the slightest doubt that this baby was the Mary Lane of whom I write.

According to the newspaper story, although it was so early in the year, the "good judge" had a third abandoned baby on his hands. The only difference in this case was the fact that the baby was a girl; the first two were boys. On a day early in January a man and woman in a carriage drove up to the cabin of an old colored woman who lived about 2 miles from that city. Even at first glance, she could see that the young wife was very ill, almost fainting, yet she was attempting to hold a tiny bundle in her arms.

The old woman saw the young man jump from the carriage, reach out and take the bundle that later proved to be a baby girl, and rush toward her cabin door. As she opened her door, the man placed the baby in her arms, pleading that she care for the child until he could get his wife into the city and in a hospital. He would return for the baby as soon as this was done. He gave a name but the old colored woman could not remember it!

He had said that they were moving to a city farther south when his wife gave birth to their baby much earlier than they had expected. Nothing was said as to where and under what circumstances the actual birth had taken place. The man simply pressed a large sum of money into her hand, which he said was to care for the baby until he could return.

Several days passed, and he did

not return! No trace of the couple could be found! The woman took the baby to the authorities in the city, and they placed her with "the good judge," pending further action in locating her people.

One fact mentioned in the papers which was of especial interest to me concerned a small but valuable gold pin that was caught in the baby's blanket.

Nothing more could be found in any of the newspapers regarding this baby or what became of it. The aunt had told of her sister's long-deferred hope for a child of her own and later of her intense absorption in her foster child, Mary Lane. As I read the newspaper accounts of this "abandoned baby" and found nothing regarding its adoption, I could not help but wonder why more time had not been allowed to elapse before the child was placed with foster parents.

I also wondered about their precipitate move to the distant State. Was it merely to build up the ego of the foster parents, or was it to leave no trail should the real parents come searching for the tiny girl? I could only question. I could not answer. And before I could decide just how much I should tell Mary Lane, it was not possible to tell her anything. She had just stopped living.

This case is my answer to all who ask "What does ancestry matter? We are what we are!" It is definite proof that there are those who lose what they are today, when suddenly they lose their places in the pattern of the ages.

Unusual Records

You may never face any of these grave problems, but already you may be an old hand at genealogical research for yourself, your family, your friends, or your clients and you might enjoy matching stories of the most unusual records found in this research.

If so, in the matter of unusual records this epitaph from a Mississippi tombstone would be one of my entries:

Under this stone to lie
Back to back, my wife and I
More blest than in life's short space
Where we lay like others, face to face.
Now free from quarrels, free from fear
If she should scold, I cannot hear
And when the last trumpet, the air shall fill
If she gets up, well, I'll lie still.

(Continued on page 652)

Iowa Comes to the Mountains

The Iowa Society, DAR, School Tour, June 19-27, 1960

By Mrs. Flournoy Corey

State Historian, Iowa Society

IF YOU had chanced to be passing the Union Bus Depot in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, at about 7:30 A.M. on the cool, cloudy morning that was Sunday, June 19, you might have wondered at the activity swirling about a big Missouri Transit Company bus. Ably shepherded by Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, State Regent, and the State Chairman of the Tour, Mrs. Ralph Edwards, a large group of women of all ages posed beside the bus while a news photographer standing across the street snapped his shutter between passing cars. Once recorded on film, the women hastily cried their goodbyes and packed themselves and their hand luggage into the 40-passenger air-conditioned bus, while the driver, Jack Thews, busily stowed larger bags away in the capacious lower compartments. Name tags, with chapter and hometown identification, made getting acquainted easy; although these were all Iowans, many had never met before. One had even traveled home from a summer in Montana to join the group and would return there after the tour. As the bus pulled away from the depot, bound for more pickups at Iowa City, Grandview Corners, Burlington, and Fort Madison, it was filled with anticipatory chatter.

Two hours earlier a similar scene had been enacted in front of the Savery Hotel in Des Moines. Women from Algona, Ames, Battle Creek, Boone, Des Moines, Eldora, Council Bluffs, Ida Grove, Iowa Falls, Glenwood, Hampton, Humboldt, Shenandoah, Sheldon, and Webster City boarded this bus. Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, deputized by Mrs. Watson to take charge, was last on; and with Quentin Carroll, the driver, at the wheel, they were on their way. They would pick up more ladies at Marshalltown, Ottumwa, and Keokuk, making a rendezvous there with the later bus.

The smoothness with which all this activity was accomplished was no accident, for Mrs. Watson had spent

many hours planning what seems, to those of us lucky enough to have been there, undoubtedly the best Tour ever. Nothing was overlooked: Baggage tags, name tags, itinerary sheets, a multitude of suggestions for comfort and convenience en route—all had been provided weeks earlier. On boarding the buses, each traveler received a "travel folder" bearing her name, chapter, address, and a large and decorative "DAR." Itinerary sheets had been designed to fit into the folder also, along with a complete list of all passengers. These included eight State Officers, one Honorary State Regent, and many State Chairmen. The folders further contained a number of blank pages for notes or even a trip diary—just in case anyone should find the time to write it. A road map was handed out to each tourist as a new State was entered, so every passenger could "back-seat drive" to her heart's content. The routes had been marked on each map with clear yellow ink, so it was extremely easy to follow our way. It had been planned that the group should redistribute itself between both buses at every stop, but as it happened this was the one good idea that didn't quite catch on; by the time the two buses made their rendezvous, each busload had become convinced that it had the more efficient, more pleasant and friendly and courteous, and altogether better driver. In fact, before long we were all proud of being "Jack's girls" or "Quentin's girls," and nothing could have persuaded any one of us that we were not the luckiest and safest for the entire 2000 and more miles that we covered.

On to the South

First overnight stop: Paducah, Ky. That was by far the longest day's trip, what with the inevitable "shaking down" of the first day out. Just the mechanical aspects of moving 79 ladies in and out of restaurants and restrooms, when few of them had had previous experience of travel in such

a crowd, made, at first, a long time at every stop. As a joke, one of the passengers had presented Lucille Watson and Inez Edwards with a pair of toy police whistles; both became very useful in drawing the ladies' attention for travel information and instructions. We learned to listen with one ear for the "toot," no matter how preoccupied. Good sportsmanship and good humor contributing, we rapidly reached the point of queueing-up at the opening of a door and became quite agile at slipping in and out of places with no lost motion. By the time, a little behind schedule, that we swept into the Fountain Motel's parking area, past a lighted sign proclaiming "This is the Place; Welcome, DAR," everyone was ready for the snack and good bed that awaited her. Room-assignment cards and baggage in hand we scuttled for our units, tired but happy to have made a safe landing.

Kate Duncan Smith

Down through the lush green countryside of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama we traveled the next day, pausing for a short time to pay tribute to Iowa's dead at Shiloh Battlefield. Then up a curvy road to the top of Gunter Mountain, to see what we had traveled so far to find—the Kate Duncan Smith DAR School. Dusk was just beginning, and as we stepped out on the school grounds we scarcely had time to admire the purpling hills backed by a spectacular sunset, for we were at once surrounded by a welcoming group of Alabama Daughters who made it clear that we had "come home" to folks who might have been Iowa neighbors. It was a wonderful homecoming, to be sure. We felt truly honored when we greeted Mrs. L. M. McCrary of Mobile, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, past Vice President General and Chairman of the Board of Trustees for K.D.S.; Mrs. Smith Fallaw, National Chairman of the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee and

past Vice President General from Birmingham; Mrs. John McDermott, Second Vice Regent of the Alabama State Society; and Walter Ned Cary, Executive Secretary of the Kate Duncan Smith School. Many Daughters were also there from the two chapters of Scottsboro (Tidence Lane) and Guntersville (Heroes of Kings Mountain). They led us (unresisting) into the Helen Pouch Lunchroom to a feast of fried chicken, hot biscuits, and all the trimmings, which the ladies of the two chapters had prepared. Never did Southern cooking taste so good, and we did it full justice.

All the travelers believe that it was at exactly that point in the trip that Jack and Quentin really fell in love with the idea behind the tour; fired by the obvious enthusiasm of everyone about them, they became as interested as any true Daughter in what might be learned about the schools and what joint contribution we might be able to make to meet their needs.

It was a happy coincidence that Mrs. Watson's birthday was to occur on the next day, June 21. Having learned of it from members of her chapter, we had prepared a gift of money "gift-wrapped" in a brown paper sack and were all set to make the presentation at luncheon on her day. Even the drivers had insisted on being included in honoring "Lucille." It hadn't taken long to arrive at the friendliness of first names *** had we stayed longer, no doubt but what our newer friends would have been so addressed.

After a comfortable night's rest, in some rather unlikely places, because K.D.S. is not a boarding school and hence has no dormitories, we all bounced out to enjoy a real Southland breakfast prepared by Mrs. Mae Atchley of Grant, Ala. It was complete with hot biscuits and hominy grits (to the joy of the writer). Then, cameras in hand, we scattered to inspect the campus and buildings. A popular stop was, of course, Iowa's tractor, shined up and polished like a Cadillac and parked in the sunlight where it proved to be most photogenic.

Someone remarked at one time that, when our group arrived on any scene, the consequent eruption of Daughters scurrying in all directions reminded her of a disturbed hill of ants, and so it was at K.D.S. Being



The Iowa School Tour at Tamassée.

Photograph by Jack Thew

Daughters, we were interested in every phase of the school buildings and grounds; being residents of a farm State, we had a special appreciation for the agricultural work and equipment; and being Midwesterners, we talked as neighbors will to everyone we met. As we inspected the site for the new Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium, volunteer guides sprang up from everywhere, and we toured the craft shops, mechanical arts building, home economics lab., classrooms, rummage room, the beautiful Lane Chapel, and so on with running commentaries by the people who knew them best. In many cases our guides were themselves alumni and deeply appreciative of the opportunities opened to them and their children by the creation of a good vocational school where nothing had been before Alabama's Daughters came to their aid, 36 years ago.

As the morning wore on, friendly people began to arrive from the mountain around us, carrying baskets and bags and cartons of food for the traditional "Basket Dinner." Dinner was served at noon by the mountain women. "Dinner?" The language is inadequate. If you can visualize all the Thanksgiving, Christmas, birthday, and family reunion dinners of which you have ever partaken rolled into one tremendous feast, you may have a feeble idea of the table—100 feet long and laden nearly to the breaking point—that met our eyes when we re-entered the lunchroom. It was a fabulous display of more dishes

than we could even identify, let alone count, and every one delicious. We know, for among the 81 of us we sampled all of them. Jack facetiously demanded a dishpan, to supplement his far-too-small plate.

Lucille's birthday was officially observed as the meal ended. Her gift of money, with song and proper presentation, was handed her by the State Chairman of the DAR School Committee of Iowa, Mrs. Gaylord Stewart. Her delight at the gift, amounting to \$75, which she immediately presented to P. M. Wilder, vocational agriculture teacher, for use at the Dairy Farm, was gratifying. And the drivers said their thanks to the mountain group by loading all of the children who were there into the comfort of an air-conditioned bus and taking them for a short ride while the rest of us made our grateful farewells.

The Berry Schools

From the cool mountaintop we dropped down to Mount Berry, Ga., to visit the Berry Schools. On the surpassingly beautiful campus there, we were welcomed by the President, Dr. John Bertrand, and Dr. Inez Henry, Assistant to the President, who entertained us most graciously. Fragrant, creamy magnolia blossoms were everywhere; and as a surprise for Lucille, the staff had prepared a beautiful three-tiered white birthday cake, decorated with blue candles. Dr. Henry also presented her with two lovely hand-loomed towels, colored photographs of the school, and a copy of her (Dr. Henry's) book

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about Miss Berry, *Miracle in the Mountains*.

As a feature of the tour of the extensive grounds the next morning, we were invited to Oak Hill, the lovely old Southern Colonial mansion that had been Miss Martha Berry's family home. It was sheer delight to wander through the perfectly appointed rooms, still arranged as though the residents had only just left them, and to pause to dream a moment beside a pool in the rose garden; surely this home, among all relics of the years "Before the War" must be the most conducive to nostalgia for a less hurried and harried era than our own. Here, Dr. Henry had another surprise for Lucille. She had asked Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, Chaplain General of the National Society, to drive up from Atlanta, Ga., to extend her greetings to us. Mrs. Stribling and Mrs. Watson are old friends, and it was a pleasure for all the tour to greet her.

Tamassee

Again, however, we had to climb aboard the gratefully cool buses, to begin the climb toward South Carolina and Tamassee, *The Place of the Sunlight of God* and the Daughters' own boarding school. The mountains were golden in the late afternoon sun, and we arrived loaded down with their fruits from a highway stand *** big luscious watermelons, baskets of rosy Georgia peaches, and jugs of fresh apple cider. Waiting to greet us was Dr. Ralph Henry Cain, Superintendent, with whom so many of us have so long corresponded on school affairs. He made us cordially welcome, and it was a very special pleasure to meet him. Also present to make us feel at home was Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, of Mullins, S. C., Regent of the State Society and Chairman of the Board for Tamassee. Mrs. Robert King Wise, past Vice President General, of Columbia, S. C., had also driven to the school to extend her greetings. Present, too, were Miss Lola Wilson, Treasurer of the school, and Mrs. Cain, who had hurried home from a visit to her daughter in a distant State, so she might greet the Iowa' Daughters. That evening's dinner and all other meals there were accompanied by Tamassee's traditional "little biscuits," quite as delicious as their reputation had led us to expect.

Our inspection tour of the school,

in the bright morning sunshine, followed the pattern set at K.D.S. We covered the campus and the farm, recording everything on rolls and rolls of color film. We purchased notepaper, booklets, and handsome blue Wedgwood plates bearing scenes of the school and were delighted to discover that Mrs. Anderson would take orders for and send us all the colorful hand-woven handbags we could use—which were many. During the morning a welcome break was to pause at the Grace Ward Calhoun Cottage for icy punch and little cakes and to chat there for awhile with our good South Carolina hostesses.

The Great Smokies

The village of Cherokee, N. C., high in the Great Smokies, was our next overnight stop. There, sallying forth from our beautifully situated motel on the mountainside, we began to shop in earnest. Getting acquainted with the friendly Indian people who manage the shops, we proceeded to fill up any vacant spaces in our luggage with their beautiful hand-crafted fabrics, baskets, and jewelry, and were inordinately pleased to discover that some shops were also offering for sale the handsome hand-screened tiles and beadwork made by our own Mesquakie Tribes in Iowa. It was a pleasant reminder of home.

Lucille had cautioned us not to fill our bags really full when we left Iowa; in fact, she suggested that we put in the things we were sure to need on the trip and then discard half of them before starting! The wisdom of this instruction was becoming more and more apparent as we boarded Quentin's and Jack's buses for the beginning of the return trip, since the two-night stop was the last of any length.

Over the glorious Smokies we rode, pausing here and there to photograph a breathtaking view, and again, at Gatlinburg, for a last shopping spree. Down through the quiet, historic loveliness of the Renfro Valley—where an actual glimpse of Boone or Crockett would hardly have surprised us—our trail led to Berea, Ky., and a comfortable night in the Boone Tavern which is owned and operated by the College of Berea. We were pleased to be able to chat with Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent of Kentucky, who had driven up from

Winchester to greet us, and with Ray Ramseyer, assistant to the President. We also met some members of the DAR chapter in Berea, who shared our dinner there and who gave us a gracious reception later in the evening. The conducted tour of the college and the craft sales-rooms on Sunday morning ended in time for everyone to attend church services.

"Headed for the Barn"

Leaving the tavern after a luncheon during which many of our Midwesterners made their first—and cordial—acquaintance with spoon bread and hush puppies, we jogged through numerous Sunday drivers to Vincennes, Ind., to spend our final night. It was a matter for regret that we had not the time to make the tour of historic places so kindly offered us by Vincennes' Daughters, but—in farmland parlance—we were "headed for the barn" and must move rapidly to cover the miles between us and home by 10 o'clock on the evening of Monday, June 27.

We did pause to pay tribute to Lincoln's home in Springfield, Ill., but afterward sped the faster toward Keokuk and the parting of the ways for our two buses. This last day on the road was touched with a bit of sadness, for the thought of ending the closeness of 9 days' constant association had a quieting effect on our exuberance. We shared our final meal as a group, and presented grateful remembrances to our good friends—the drivers. Then, with mixed feelings, joy for the return to Iowa (which means, in the the Indians' language, *Beautiful Land*) and a little sorrow that all good things must come to an end, we said our goodbyes. At the last, all of "Jack's girls" stood aiming their cameras, getting final shots of Quentin's bus as it turned toward the setting sun, its once-gay red, white, and blue *Iowa Society, DAR*, signs looking as travel-worn as most of us were beginning to feel. Home and our own beds would provide a good deal of compensation.

L'Envoi

All of her tourists know well that the thoughtfulness, patience, unflinching cheerfulness and minute attention to a million details shown by our State Regent, Lucille Watson, made this largest-ever School Tour a never-

to-be-forgotten experience in the life of each grateful one of us. Our DAR hats are off to her!

Too much credit can hardly be given to the fine men who were our drivers. Not only did they earn, and hold, the unswerving loyalty of their "girls," but we do not hesitate to present them as *Honorary Patrons of the DAR* for their sincere interest in Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee DAR Schools (which two were plainly their favorites). They said they felt really at home at those places and were most eager to share in any projects proposed for them. Jack and Quentin did much to make the tour even easier and more fun than we could have expected.

So many crowding memories, in vignette, arise: The tiny, exquisite valley that is called Kennamer's Cove, far below the top of Gunter's Mountain . . . the earnestness of our guide as he pointed out the crying need for a guardrail near a school building, just above a 200-foot sheer cliff . . . the bewilderment of the very young waitress in "Jimmie's Place" where we made an unscheduled and locust-like stop for lunch (she wanted to know, "What is this DAR—some kind of a sorority?") . . . passing a cemetery where the date 1870 could be seen, and one of the Daughters saying, "Oh, we can't stop there. That isn't old enough for us!" . . . a weary, pajamaed Lucille sitting Indian-fashion on the floor at almost any motel, burning the midnight oil while marking out tomorrow's route on 80 road maps . . . the glee of chil-

dren at both K.D.S. and Tamassee, riding around their familiar buildings in unfamiliar, air-conditioned elegance . . . the all-out hospitality so generously displayed at our schools to us, their patrons. Surely our best efforts for them, in this and all the years, cannot repay . . . but Iowa Daughters will try!

The following are the 79 travelers who made our 1960 Iowa Tour:

DRIVERS: Jack Thews of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Quentin Carroll of Moberly, Mo. Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Cedar Rapids, State Regent; Mrs. George L. Owings, Marshalltown, Honorary State Regent and State Parliamentarian; Mrs. E. L. McMichael, Shenandoah, State Vice Regent; Mrs. William Eugene Burd, Marion, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. O. Brennecke, Marshalltown, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Joseph G. Haney, Des Moines, State Organizing Secretary and State Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Ray H. Gruwell, Ottumwa, State Treasurer; Mrs. Harry A. Warner, Davenport, State Registrar; Mrs. Flournoy Corey, Cedar Rapids, State Historian; Mrs. John C. Milner, Des Moines, National Vice Chairman, Membership Committee; Mrs. Gaylord Stewart, Marshalltown, State Chairman, DAR School Committee; Mrs. Ralph Edwards, Cedar Rapids, State Chairman, DAR School Tour; Mrs. Ruby E. Denny, Cedar Rapids, State Chairman, Press Book; Mrs. Robert H. Drews, Iowa City, State Chairman, DAR Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. Maunis I. Godbey, Ft. Madison, State Chairman, Genealogical Records Committee; Mrs. A. O. Harstad, Cedar Rapids, State Chairman, DAR Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Joseph P. Stoikovic, Burlington, State Chairman, Junior Membership and Chapter Regent; Mrs. H. C. Breckenridge, Boone, District Director and Chapter Regent.

All the following State District Chairmen of the committees listed: Miss Bernice Clipson, Glenwood, American Indians; Mrs. W. A. Brown, Shenandoah, American Music; Mrs. J. F. McNally, Burlington, Americanism; Mrs. Myrtle Rist Hayne,

Webster City, Americanism; Mrs. Frederick J. Schueler, Cedar Rapids, chapter regent and Dist. Chrm. of CAR; Mrs. J. E. Rowan, Hampton, Conservation; Mrs. C. C. Linsenmeyer, Keokuk, Magazine; Mrs. Dewey Elliott, Oxford, Magazine Advertising and chapter regent; Mrs. W. L. Spencer, Oakland, Magazine Advertising; Mrs. Florence Whitney, West Union, Magazine Advertising; Mrs. E. S. Dyvig, Humboldt, DAR Museum; Mrs. Cora Parker, Humboldt, DAR School; Mrs. E. H. Canfield, Waterloo, DAR School; Miss Elizabeth Davis, Ottumwa, DAR School; Miss Floy Cook, Van Meter, Insignia; Mrs. F. J. Kingdon, Iowa Falls, Insignia and Chapter regent; Miss Anne J. Baudler, Sheldon, Membership; Miss Clara B. Enoch, Ottumwa, Membership; Mrs. Elizabeth Schenck, Algona, National Defense; Mrs. George W. Hegarty, Tipton, National Defense and chapter regent; Mrs. R. O. Schmidt, Davenport, Radio and T.V.; Mrs. Margaret Berg, Eldora, Student Loan and Scholarship; Mrs. L. A. Douglass, Boone, Manual for Citizenship; Miss Cassie Taylor, Battle Creek, DAR Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. Thorne E. Richards, Glenwood, DAR Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. W. E. Roche, Bradford, DAR Manual for Citizenship.

The following are chapter regents: Mrs. R. E. Merrill, Ames; Mrs. W. F. Douglass, Hampton; Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Ida Grove.

The rest are interested Daughters: Mrs. Donald Denny, Mrs. G. W. Longaker, Mrs. C. J. Neary, Mrs. James E. Patterson, Miss Alice Hanna, Mrs. E. D. Hardwick, Miss Margaret Dickey, Mrs. C. J. Bready, Mrs. Don C. Cook and Mrs. Hugh Rick, all of Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Mason Skewis and Miss Mildred Nelson, Sheldon; Mrs. W. D. Messerli, Mrs. Lyl Whittenbaugh and Miss Ella Campbell, West Union; Mrs. A. O. Behnke, Keokuk; Miss Esther Quinby, Algona; Mrs. Irene Russell, Humboldt; Mrs. H. N. Jacoby and Mrs. Harry Phillips, Mason City; Mrs. P. H. Paulsen and Mrs. L. D. Nelson, Waterloo; Miss Elba Miller, Marshalltown; Mrs. Lester Combellick, Iowa Falls; Mrs. Aletha Redman, and Mrs. W. A. Young, Iowa City; Mrs. Mable Van Wickle, Glenwood; Miss Helen Dodds, Burlington; Miss Beth Cook, Van Meter; Miss Willa Rhodes, Tipton; Miss Mary Jordon, Battle Creek; and Mrs. Hugh Bell, Shenandoah.

Family Names

(Continued from page 630)

Rutherford: The English, after a battle with the Scots, retreated across the Tweed, by taking advantage of a ford; hence the place name "Rue the ford." The true origin of *Rutherford* is the Old English *hyrthera ford* (cattle ford). The name *Greenhorn* does not come from a green cup out of which the first Greenhorn drank; rather, it comes from *green* plus the Old English word *hyrne* (corner), that is, an angle of land.

It should be remembered that a given family name may have more than one origin. *Barnes*,² for example, may mean: (1) Dweller near the barn or place where grain is

stored, (2) from Barnabas (son of prophecy), (3) a descendant of Beorn (nobleman), (4) from *bairn*, that is, a younger son of a prominent family, (5) from *Barnes*, the names of villages in both England and Scotland. For a person to really know the source of his name, it is necessary, then, to know his family line. Supplied with this information, he should find the rest relatively easy. Of course, he may have to consult a genealogist. But isn't it better to know *who* you really are before you begin speculating on *how* you came by your name?

With the right tools at hand, one can derive intense satisfaction from the study of onomatology. It will enable the student, for one thing, to remember names encountered in so-

cial and business contacts. To be able to tell a person the meaning of his name is an excellent way to initiate conversation, especially with a person one has just met. Anything said thereafter will be given a receptive ear.

"How can one procure the tools?" the reader may ask. The answer is, merely write to the Department of General Reference and Bibliography, the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Note—This is the first of a series of articles Mr. Campbell has planned, dealing with family names. His next one will await reader reaction to this one. In this way he will be in better position to know what phases of the subject the readers wish him to discuss. Address your letters to him, in care of the D.A.R. Magazine.

Mr. Campbell is in position to do private research on the origin and meaning of such names as are submitted to him.

² Elsdon C. Smith, *Dictionary of American Family Names*, p. xxi, Harper & Brothers, 1956.

TWELVE DAYS IN RUSSIA¹

Impressions of an American Student

By Pattie Rogers

Junior Member, Pelican Chapter, Shreveport, La.

IN VIEW of the recent collapse of the summit meeting in Paris and the general tightening of tension in the world situation, I have decided to speak on the 12 memorable days that I spent in Russia last July (1959). I think all Americans today, and, in particular, patriotic organizations such as ours, should be interested in learning as much as possible about the Soviet Union and its people, in an effort to understand why that country has become so large a threat to the welfare and happiness of our Nation. This will be a college student's viewpoint of a visit to Russia, of course, and perhaps will be from a different angle than diplomats or textbooks give you—though I certainly realize 12 days' stay anywhere does not qualify anyone to claim to be an authority!

I was a member of the Hollins Abroad program for 1959-60, from Hollins College in Virginia. Our group was composed of 38 girls from all parts of the United States and one professor, who served as chaperone. We sailed for Europe from New York on the liner *United States* in February, and we returned to this country the end of last January. We spent the major part of our year abroad in Paris, where we lived with French families, learning their language and customs, and attending classes at the Sorbonne, the oldest university in the world. Our classes ended the latter part of June, and then we were off the first of July on our 3½-month tour of 16 countries. We visited all of the countries that are generally frequented by American tourists: Italy, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Austria, and Switzerland, but besides Russia, we visited a couple of other places that are off the average travelers' beaten track, such as Warsaw, Poland, and Istanbul, Turkey.

On July 12 at 7:05 P.M., after a 7-hour train ride from Helsinki, we crossed the Finnish border into Russia. This was one of the most unforgettable experiences of my entire

life. Before crossing the border, the train had stopped for a few minutes at the last town in Finland; when we pulled out of the station, the whole population of the town lined up by the side of the tracks and solemnly waved goodbye to us. Chills were running up and down our spines by then, and each of us was wondering if she would ever see her friends and family again, or if she were destined to spend the remainder of her life in the Siberian salt mines.

As we crossed the border, the train passed two Finnish soldiers, standing at attention; then we had our first view of the Russian countryside, which consisted of high barbed-wire fences, many watchtowers, and tall poles with gigantic spotlights on top. Seeing these defensive measures made us know at once that we had left the Free World and were now behind the Iron Curtain. Our train soon came to a halt, and three Russian officials came through the cars, inspecting our suitcases. They were very nice and polite to us and seemed to greatly enjoy going through our luggage. They got a particular bang out of the large rollers that are used for the bouffant hair styles that we had acquired in France. We had to fill out customs reports for them, declaring our money, jewelry, books, medicine, etc.

At 12:30 that night we pulled into the Leningrad train station, where we were met by a huge crowd of Russian students who gave us all bouquets and carried our suitcases for us. (There is no such thing as a porter at a train station in Russia.) This is the only country that we visited that welcomed us with flowers and such overwhelming friendliness. After the crowd parted so that we could make our way through it, we got on a bus that seated only three-fourths of our group—the same bus that we used for all our sightseeing in that country.

Then we headed for the hostel for technical engineers, which was our living quarters in Leningrad. This is undoubtedly the worst place

that I have ever seen or smelled, much less spent five nights of my life. We had 7 to 10 girls in every room, and the beds were lined up against one wall in a row, reminding us all of a prison. The straw mattresses were only 1 inch thick and were so uneven that two of us actually fell out of bed the first night there. Eventually, we mastered the trick of staying in bed without landing on the floor, but this feat took so much effort that we woke up exhausted every morning.

The plumbing conditions here and every place that we saw in Russia were really disgusting. In Leningrad we had three seatless toilets in a room without light; mimeographed math problems and newspaper served as toilet paper, as long as the supply lasted. We had no bathtubs or showers, and only cold water in three, filthy, stopperless sinks. These were the facilities provided for 38 American girls.

One day we visited Peter the First's summer palace outside Leningrad. Its grounds contain more than 100 fountains and are really more beautiful even than Versailles, but somehow its splendor fades when you enter the ladies' room and gag in front of a hole in the ground. The outhouses used by our ancestors in this country were more sanitary than the bathrooms found throughout today's Soviet Union. Seeing their impeccably clean streets, of which they are so proud, and their marble and gold subway stations makes one ponder on the value system of their government—a government whose citizens praise and give genuine heartfelt thanks for the many wonderful benefits which they believe it gives them. Somehow, I believe these people would gain more from a few public sanitation measures than a new subway station featuring another gold and silver mosaic of Lenin. While gazing at the new public buildings, radiant in the sunlight, I found myself wondering how many people were living in tenements only a block behind this main thoroughfare, a place that tourists, especially Americans, were never supposed to see.

While we were in Leningrad, we ate all our meals in a kind of student restaurant, on the third floor of a dilapidated building. This place, as well as where we stayed, was on a terrible slant, so much so that the

¹ Talk given at Pelican Chapter's June (1960) luncheon.

floors and steps were noticeably uneven. And the same rotten smell, which pervades every nook and cranny of Russia, was especially evident in this dining hall. After walking up the tilting flights of steps, getting one whiff of that odor, and glancing at the tin silverware with its traces of food from the last person that used it and the glasses with their lipstick stains, none of us had too much appetite. And this was fortunate, as our meals hardly warranted being hungry. Our first breakfast consisted of black bread, no butter, one large, fat, greasy sausage, a dish of sauce vaguely resembling chili, and lukewarm coffee, served in a glass. This will give you an idea of all our meals there. We had no fruit or vegetables, except potatoes, the entire time we were in the country, and we managed to survive on bread, mineral water, hot tea, and ice cream.

We had two Russian student guides, Nona and Gallia, who were with our group from the time we crossed the border from Finland until we crossed the border into Poland. They had never served in this capacity before, as we were the first group ever to go into that country without professional guides. They spoke excellent English, as did many of the students that we met. No one in our group spoke one word of Russian. At first, we were infuriated by the propaganda with which they filled our ears from morning 'til night, and we felt that our intelligence was being insulted by their thinking that we would believe them. But after a few days, we realized that these girls seriously believed everything they told us and were only repeating what had been drilled into their heads from early childhood. Everything we saw in Russia was the oldest, largest, or the most beautiful of its kind in the world, so we were told. And we learned other amazing facts, an example being that the radio was invented by a Russian! They refer to their satellite countries as "friendship countries" and said that their relation to Hungary is the same as is ours to England or France. World War II is called the "Great Patriotic War."

Everything in the Soviet Union is made of the very poorest material. There is no such thing as gold in the country, and I saw no silver, although I looked for it everywhere,

including the largest department store in Moscow. People's clothes, shoes, china, "silverware," furniture, and household goods are all of a lower quality than anything that can be found in a third-rate American dime store. Even the buildings are made of cheap material. We visited the permanent National Economic Achievement Exhibition in Moscow, where each of the 15 republics has a separate building. In one of them we saw a new Russian car, which is undoubtedly the poorest excuse for an automobile that I have ever seen. To us, it seemed to be made of flimsy tin, covered with an insufficient paint job; it had no dashboard, no radio, no gas or oil register, no heater, and no backseat. This was the model which the Russians thought was so wonderful that it should be put on display.

The Russian people themselves were the most depressing sight in the country. I have never felt such sorrow or pity for any race, nor have I ever been so grateful for having been born an American citizen. Seeing these people and the conditions under which they are existing makes one appreciate the United States even more fully—everything for which it stands and the opportunities that it offers to all.

The best one-word description of the Russian people is "peasants." The women are dressed in cheap, loose-fitting dresses, which seem 30 years out of style from the rest of the world, large shoes with thick heels and round toes, bobby socks or heavy stockings. Many wear kerchiefs on their heads. They wear no makeup at all, or only lipstick. The Russian women are the exact opposite of the French. They are unfeminine, unstylish, large-boned, tall, strong types, who look like they have the endurance and strength of an ox. The Russians are quite proud of the fact that their women have been doing the same jobs as men since the War. We saw women on construction crews for buildings, standing on top of stepladders washing trains, and sweeping the streets, as well as driving trucks. Their government wants to eliminate all individuality in their people, including sex and personality. They wish everyone to be simply a worker for the State.

The Russian men wear baggy, wrinkled trousers, faded or ragged shirts, and large shoes. Many have

gray, scraggly beards, and unkempt hair. They walk with a slight stoop, and shuffle their feet.

But the most impressive thing about these people is not their dress, but their faces. They are so lined, so haggard, and so weary. These people do not look unhappy, or happy, only stolid in the acceptance of their destiny. I never once saw a Russian wave to another or even smile. They simply go plodding along in their day-to-day tasks. The majority of the Russians that we met do not want war; it is simply their leaders who desire it. They believe that the United States is the aggressor nation, because this is propaganda that they have heard all of their lives. We did meet a few who admitted to us that they don't like the Government; if the Government ever finds out that they felt this way, they will be immediately liquidated. These people would like to come to the United States, but they said that their Government dares to send only the staunchest Party members.

On the other hand, the vast majority know nothing of the outside world and what it offers. It was heartbreaking to see the disbelief in their eyes when we told them that we could send magazines through the mail and that we had freedom of speech to criticize our Government when we deemed it necessary. The Government keeps the people only slightly informed on the world situation and politics; newspapers are strictly censored. We could find only a handful who could discuss the Hungarian Revolution intelligently. It is pathetic to see that the Russian people are not aware that a better way of life exists in the outside Free World, that they are accepting their fate without a question, and that they actually believe the Government is aiding them. The indoctrination of the Russians is amazing in its thoroughness. Until this indoctrination can be stopped and the Russian people can be informed on the world situation and understand what the Government is doing to them, not for them, I see no hope for an end of the Cold War or a lessening of the tension in the world. Let us all hope that by some miracle the Russian people will become enlightened and will some day soon be able to lead happy, normal lives with opportunities that we enjoy here in the United States. ●

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How Fruit Came to America

By Belle Tillard (Mrs. H. M., Sr.) Huff
Roswell Chapter, Roswell, N. Mex.

FRUIT has always held an important place in the history of mankind. Some wit has said, "Eve in the Garden of Eden ate that apple; then she choked the core down Adam—and woman has been choking things down man's throat ever since." Today America leads the world in quality, quantity, and consumption of fruit. The average American citizen eats 200 pounds of fresh, canned, dried, or frozen fruit each year; and it needs no choking down to get him to eat it. He never thinks of the long period, covering tens of thousands of years, that it took to bring most of these fruits to him.

Native Fruits and Berries

Before we discuss *How Fruit Came to America*, let us go back and see what our early colonists found here. There was an abundance of grapes all along the Atlantic coast and extending into the interior, especially along streams, for the seeds were carried by Indians as well as by the birds. Norsemen as navigators visited this country long before Columbus landed on San Salvador in 1492. Finding so many vines and grapes here they called this country "Vineland." Europeans had been accustomed to good grapes and fine wines; and the colonists were encouraged to cultivate vineyards. Regulations were soon made dealing out penalties to those who did not cultivate grapes, and rewards were given to those who succeeded in doing so. Our wild grapes were not as good as those of Europe, so they imported the plants for a while; but because of a root louse that our vines in America were immune to, the European importations failed in the East. However, it was a different story in the West. Spanish missionaries traveling over what is now New Mexico planted European grapes long before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and they grew well. Later these missionaries planted them in California, when it was still part of old Mexico, and there they flourished.

Cranberries grew in boggy places all the way down to the North Caro-

lina coast. The colonists found these red berries growing on thornless vines; but they did not know what they were. Noticing that cranes swooped down and gobbled them up, they called them crane-berries. Later on the final "e" was dropped, and they were called cranberries. The Indians taught the colonists to use cranberries as a paste over mild meats. This same paste was used as a poultice to cure blood poisoning. It is a tradition that cranberries were used on our very first Thanksgiving. This cannot be substantiated, but it is a beautiful legend and we Americans cling to it.

Blackberries and dewberries grew everywhere. Blackberries were tall and spread from shoots coming up from roots, while the dewberries trailed along the ground, taking root where the vines touched the earth. Both were very thorny, and the colonists said, "Woe to the one who got tangled up in their vines." I have picked many gallons of both kinds of berries and have had the experience of tangling with their vines. These vines were so numerous that they were more often ploughed under than cultivated.

Blueberries were plentiful from north to south. The only difference, an authority states, between a blueberry and a huckleberry is the size of the seeds. If you can't feel them, it is a blueberry, and if you can it is a huckleberry seed. To me there is a great difference in the flavor of the berries. Huckleberries taste better to me than blueberries. The blueberry has the advantage because of its tiny seed.

Gooseberries and currants, two related fruits, were grown best here in the cooler parts of our country. The colonists imported European plants. This proved disastrous, because they carried a mold or fungus that attacked our valuable white-pine forests. Much was done to eliminate this disease—but to no avail. Finally laws were enacted forbidding growing them near our pine forests.

Strawberries were very common. It is interesting to know that Capt. John Smith wrote back to England

from the Virginia Colony: "Strawberries are everywhere. You cannot set *foote* down but tread on them." The English were amazed at the vigor and productivity of the native American strawberry.

In addition to the grapes and berries, there were two kinds of fruit-bearing trees, the plum and the persimmon. Plums grew all along the Atlantic coast. There were several varieties of both the red and the yellow. The southernmost plum trees bloomed early and ripened in June, while those of the cooler climate ripened in August and in September. The Indians had learned to dry plums and save them for later use. Our colonists learned to do this also, and they came as a welcome change to their naturally monotonous diet. Plums had spread as far as the Plains States at an early date.

The persimmon was the other fruit tree mentioned; it grew only in the more moderate climate of the South. Capt. John Smith wrote an interesting and an accurate description of the persimmon: "It is first green, then yellow, and when it is ripe it is red. If a man should bite into it when it isn't ripe, it will drive his mouth into much *miserie*; but when it is ripe it is as delicious as an *apricock*." Sometimes, the colonists used the persimmons in cooking puddings. In the south they are jokingly referred to as "possum food"; but I agree with Captain Smith that they are delicious when ripe.

Now let us consider how and from whence came our present-day fruits! When the American housewife wishes a fruit salad, she merely says, "Johnny, run get me a can of fruit salad." Johnny, of course, knows that the grocer around the corner carries this in stock. If he is curious at all, he might ask the grocer, "Mr. Grocer, where did you get this can of fruit salad?" The grocer could go back to the wholesaler, the packing house, and to the grower—and there the story ends. But does it? The housewife opens the can and pours the contents into a bowl. Now in this bowl are pineapple, a slice or two of pear, a few slices of peaches, a handful of white grapes, and a few cherries. She looks at this and decides to add something that she has on hand to increase it. She probably adds some mellow apple slices, a few cut-up sections of grapefruit, and some bits of oranges.

In this bowl, then, are eight common everyday fruits; and only one—the grape—is native to this country. Even the pineapple is not a native of Hawaii, our 50th State. The housewife looks at her salad approvingly, not realizing that hundreds of years were needed to develop the delicious fruits.

Sources of Our Cultivated Fruits

Most of our cultivated fruits of today came from two places, southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia. In these areas civilizations grew up. The first area stretches from the eastern Mediterranean to the Caspian Sea; the other is that section of Asia from China through Burma through eastern India southeast into the Malay Archipelago. There man, in his most primitive state, ate vegetables and fruits where he found them. He ate what he wanted and threw down what he did not eat, and in this way Nature took care of its propagation. Struggling slowly toward civilization, man learned just to dig a hole in the ground and put the seeds in and to cultivate in a sort of a way by keeping the weeds from his plants. This was the beginning of horticulture. As time rolled by, this primitive man finally learned to select seeds from his best plants. This was scientific breeding in its earliest stage. Later on he noticed that plants of vegetables usually produced a crop like the ones from which he took the seed; but with fruit, the plants that took several years to produce a crop more often did not come true to the parent tree. He finally tried putting a limb in the ground and found that it would sometimes take root and grow and that suckers taken from a tree or a root would grow and produce fruit like the original. This is known as vegetated propagation. Primitive man learned to bud and graft before recorded history.

Birds and animals had already carried fruits quite a distance before man became restless and began to wander out into the unknown world. Some traveled east up through China and to Japan; but for the most part, they seemed to travel westward and in time reached Spain, France, England, and the Low Countries. From these sources the colonists brought most of our fruit to North America.

Apples and Peaches

The apple is known as the "king"

of the fruits, not only because of its flavor and goodness but because it adapts itself to climatic and soil conditions better than any other kind. The apple tree can stand a temperature of 40° below zero. Apples are grown to some extent in every State of the Union and in most civilized countries of the world. The only place where they do not thrive is where winters are not long and severe enough to give them a rest period. Apples, a native of southwest Asia, were brought here by the English to Virginia and to New England. The Dutch brought them to New York and the French to Canada. Because of limited shipping, the colonists grew most of their apples from seed, and today many of our choicest varieties are from seedlings started in colonial times. Some of these are Winesap and Yellow Newtown. In Wilmington, Mass., a tall monument with a huge marble apple on top marks the place where the Baldwin apple was found. While clearing a forest or while ploughing a row in the field, the finding of a new apple tree created excitement comparable to discovering a gold mine or a new oil well today.

Peaches, the most versatile of fruits, were once thought to be native to Persia and were called "Persian apples." There is no mention of them in Sanscrit or Hebrew writings; but they are mentioned in the Chinese literature as being cultivated in China more than 2,000 years before Christ. Evidently they had traveled by caravan to Persia in prehistoric times. They are not as universally grown as apples because they cannot live in frigid climates. Chance seedlings were the source of most peaches during the colonial times.

Pears, Quinces, Apricots, Plums, and Cherries

Pears and quinces grew wild from Kashmir to Western Europe before history was recorded. Pears, like apples, were used by Stone Age man and were cultivated and improved by prehistoric Greeks. They were cultivated in Europe long before being brought here by the colonists. The famous Prince Nurseries on Long Island reported growing 42 varieties of pears as early as 1771. Quinces were popular for some time but demand at present is low. A few small plantings supply all demands commercially. To be called a

"quince" during the colonial days indicated a person of sour disposition, usually a female.

Apricots and Japanese plums are classified together because they are believed to have originated in China and were carried to southwest Asia before the time of Alexander the Great. They had spread throughout temperate zones, including Europe, before the discovery of America. The Spanish took apricots and plums with them to their first settlements in the Southeast. The English took them to Virginia, where Capt. John Smith reported them as thriving in 1629. However, because of their early blooming, late frosts often killed them. They are more suited to the Pacific coast climate. Japanese plums did not originate in Japan but came from China by way of Japan more than 400 years ago. It seems certain that they started in the country south of the Caucasus Mountains to the Caspian Sea. They had not reached Europe before the discovery of America. They were brought to the west coast in 1870.

According to European history, prunes were taken to Hungary from Turkistan in the 15th century.

"Damson" plums were grown first in Asia and the western part of Europe. Pits of this type of plum have been found in lake dwellings of Switzerland. Recorded history of the damson plums is older than that of any other species. A Greek poet mentions them in the 6th century before Christ. The colonists brought them here before the Revolution.

Cherries originated around the Dardanelles. They were brought here by the English, Dutch, and French settlers soon after the colonies were established. They were reported as doing well in 1629, only 9 years after the landing of the Mayflower. Both sweet and sour cherries were brought here; but the "Black Bing" and the "Lamberts," highly prized varieties, were found here as chance seedlings.

Oranges, Lemons, Limes, and Bananas

Oranges, lemons, and limes came from the countries east of the Himalaya Mountains, northern Burma and eastern India; and they were carried to Europe by the Crusaders. Columbus took them to Hispaniola on his second voyage in 1493. Later the Spanish took them to Mexico, then to St. Augustine in 1565 and

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to California in 1765, when a mission was founded at San Diego. Oranges had undoubtedly been eaten in China ever since the country was inhabited, for the Chinese writings describe them in 2200 years B.C.

Bananas are known as the food of the wise men of India. It is said that the wise men sat in the shade and ate the fruit while they discussed important events of the times. They are mentioned in writings of 956 A.D. They were first brought to the Canary Islands, then to Hispaniola in 1506, and shortly afterward the Spaniards took them to Mexico and Central America, where they thrived so well that they were at one time thought to be native to these countries.

Pineapples, Avocados, and Papayas

Pineapples are native to South America. Columbus found them on Guadeloupe Island in 1493; but their origin has been traced to Brazil and Paraguay. Later they traveled down the South American coast and up the Pacific coast on the west, leaving some on several islands. Finally, pineapples reached Hawaii, where they found their most congenial home. Today Hawaii ships four-fifths of the pineapples used by the outside world.

Avocados and papayas are gifts of the Aztec Indians. Avocados and papayas were grown extensively in Mexico and Central America long before the white man came. Avocados were slow in coming to the United States because they do not propagate easily. The first definite plantings were in Florida (by a George Perine) in 1833; in Havana, Cuba, in 1825; and in California in 1871. Spanish Conquistadores found the Aztecs and the Incas growing the melonlike papayas and the oily avocados as valuable foods. Papayas are very little known in the United States, but they are popular in many tropical countries around the world.

Grapefruit—America's Own

The grapefruit has been given to the world by America. The pumello, which was too strong, too bitter, and too tough to be used for fruit, was grown as a curiosity in the Malay Archipelago and in neighboring islands, probably as far as the Fijis. It was known by the names of pumello, Adam's apple, and the Forbidden Fruit until Captain Shaddock became interested and brought the fruit on his east Indian ship line to the Barbados, where it was called "shaddock." Later it was brought to Jamaica, where, by the process known as mutation, it eventually became our American grapefruit. One hundred years later it reached Florida from the West Indies. The exact date is not known, but it was soon after 1840. The grapefruit was slow to attain popularity; but when it did start, its rise was meteoric. Today it is used almost around the world and is characterized as "the aristocrat of the breakfast table."

Dates, Olives, and Figs

Dates, olives, and the figs are known as the "sacred fruits." Dates are probably the oldest fruit known to mankind. Mohammed said, "Of all the trees, the Date Palm is the most beloved." Its fruit contains more than one-half of its weight in sugar, together with some protein and fat. The date was and is a great source of nourishment to such desert countries of the world as Egypt, Arabia, Morocco, and Algeria. Growing around an oasis, the date palm offers welcome shade to travelers. The leaves of the date palm were used for basket weaving and for filling for mattresses and for bags. The fiber was used for ropes and the roasted pits were employed as a substitute for coffee. When the tree grew old, the sap was drawn off for a toddy called, in ancient cuneiform, "the drink of Life." The dead tree

trunk was used as fuel. The Spanish missionaries brought dates to the United States some time before 1800.

Olives have been famous since the time of Noah. They, like dates, go back before recorded time. Olives were known and cultivated in Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and a little later in Rome. Olives were used for food, medicine, as an oil to anoint the body, and as lamp oil. Olives were considered an omen of good luck; and today the olive branch is the symbol of peace.

Figs probably were first cultivated in Arabia and Egypt. Their significance in the Hebrew life is indicated repeatedly in our Bible. A well-drawn fig tree, showing the harvesting of the fruit, is on a wall of a 12th Dynasty Egyptian grave. Fossil remains found in France and in Italy indicate that figlike plants grew there long before the Stone Age. Figs, dates, and olives, as well as grapes, are mentioned repeatedly in the Bible, in both the Old and the New Testament. The first mention is in the 3rd chapter of Genesis, where Adam and Eve sewed fig leaves together to cover their naked bodies. Fruit is last mentioned in the Bible in the last chapter of Revelations, when John, as an exile on the Island of Patmos, gives us his vision of the Holy City, "And he showed me a pure river of the water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, there was the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month; and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations."

NOTE: For a great many of the facts in the above article, I am indebted to the writer, J. R. Magness, Director of Horticultural Research in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, whose publication *How Fruit Came to America*, appeared in the September (1951) issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

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Mary Lyle Of Philadelphia

A reader of this magazine wrote to me in 1959 stating that she was a direct descendant of a Mary Lyle who had lived in Philadelphia at the time of the American Revolution. Unfortunately, the name and address of the writer have been lost. Anxious to contact this correspondent. Please reply to either the Editor of this Magazine or to Mrs. Fern E. Hoffman, 880 North Kentucky St., Arlington, 5, Va.

★ NATIONAL DEFENSE ★

By Elizabeth Chesnut Barnes
National Chairman, National Defense Committee

THE RETORT COURTEOUS

On Thursday morning, April 21, 1960, delegates attending the 69th Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, adopted the following resolution concerning foreign aid:

Whereas, Current budget proposals call for further increases in foreign aid, despite proven squandering and waste in military and economic assistance; and

Whereas, Foreign aid is a threat to American labor and industry and the American Government is now borrowing funds to permit foreign governments to reduce their debts while we increase ours; and

Whereas, Foreign aid accounts for approximately one-fourth of our Federal debt of 283 billion dollars (\$283,000,000,000), which is greater than the combined national debt of all other countries;

Resolved, that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, protest the proposed expansion of foreign aid, and urge the Congress of the United States to undertake an accounting of money spent and benefit to the United States received, and to exercise close supervision and control over all foreign aid expenditures.

That evening Gen. W. B. Palmer, Director of Military Assistance, Department of Defense, addressed the Continental Congress. His topic was *Our Military Assistance Program*. During the course of his remarks, General Palmer vigorously defended that program. The fact that he did so should have been no surprise to his audience, since it has been reported that the Defense personnel who make speeches for their department have been told by the Secretary of Defense to stress the importance of continuing the Mutual Security Program at the level recommended by the President.

When, however, General Palmer proceeded not only to take the members of the DAR to task for the adoption of the resolution on foreign aid but to say the reason for its adoption was a lack of understanding of the issues due to the fact they had never been properly informed, the audience did register surprise!

For many years, the DAR National Defense Committee has studied the question of foreign aid and has disseminated literature to the membership based upon the best information

available supplied to it by experts in the field. It is a matter of record, on the other hand, that the Chairman of the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, an organization likewise devoted to ascertaining the true facts concerning the Foreign Aid program, has tried in vain to schedule an appointment with leaders of the Executive Department of our Government. Members of that Committee include leading industrialists and business men such as Col. Willard F. Rockwell, Edgar Monsanto Queeny, J. Howard Pew, Gen. Bonner Fellers and Gen. Robert E. Wood. These men were prepared to explain to our Chief Executive and to the Vice President how the Foreign Aid program is undermining our economy and defenses.

No Nation Can Long Support the World

Dan Smoot, in a recent broadcast commenting on Foreign Aid, said:

The official "purposes" of foreign aid are many, and contradictory. The "purpose" of foreign aid—as stated by Washington officialdom urging public support—depends on what special interests are being urged. . . .

Whatever the specific justification for foreign aid, the American people—who have to pay the staggering costs—are assured that giving foreign aid will, in the end, cement the "free world" into hard friendship for America. Foreign aid will "forge a free world shield against communist force," or it will "make all countries in the free world our sturdy partners in defense of freedom." The "free world" includes all nations except the Soviet Union and its puppet states and communist China. It includes ancient and brutal despotisms where people have never been free. It includes primitive societies which are in no way capable of freedom. Most nations in the "free world" are socialist, with economic and political systems more closely akin to those of communist countries than to the system of private capitalism and individual freedom which America is supposed to have.

One must agree with a remark made by President Eisenhower several years ago, "that any reasonable person will recognize that no nation, even with the legendary strength of an Atlas, could long support the world on its shoulders."

Unfavorable Balance of Trade

American business leaders have

conducted a concerted campaign to expand this country's trade with foreign countries. Despite their heroic effort, figures released by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce and reported in August 1960 indicate that the 1960 balance of payments is still unfavorable. Excess of exports over imports rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$3.7 billion in the second quarter compared with \$3 billion in the first quarter. This trade rise, however, was still far from enough to wipe out the deficit incurred in other international dealings. The rise in net payments to foreign countries on transactions other than trade offset the increase in net receipts on trade accounts. The payment of \$80 million made by this country to the new Inter-American Development Bank was a contributing cause of the current deficit.

A sound United States currency hastens economic progress and advance of living standards elsewhere. Unfortunately for this country and its allies, its fiscal situation is unsound, since our deficit for 1959 was \$12.4 billion. Also, between 1949 and 1959, our economy failed to meet the claims of foreigners against it by \$18 billion. Furthermore, few persons realize that foreigners have withdrawn \$5 billion of our gold reserve and added to their holdings of United States Government bonds, bank deposits and other short-term assets of \$13¼ billion, while interest payments by our Government on these assets totals \$500 million annually. Today, foreign claims exceed our gold reserves by 18 percent, or the difference between our present gold reserve of \$19.4 billion and foreign dollar credits of \$23 billion.

Some may inquire why foreigners should wait until this Government defaults instead of taking their gold. The fact is that some have been taking their gold. Others may hesitate to do this, realizing that our lavish spending will continue awhile. Very understandably, they do not wish to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs so long as the goose can still lay eggs.

It has been pointed out during hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee in June 1960 that our total foreign aid cost, including interest on what we have borrowed to give away, exceeds \$10 billion annually. This year, provided the \$4.175

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billion requested by the administration is granted, our Government will be spending more than \$8 billion, a figure which includes the cost of our garrisons abroad and related aid and subsidy programs.

The gold drain to foreign countries and the deficit in our balance of payments lead informed persons at home and abroad to believe that the United States is dangerously wasting its resources.

Elgin Groseclose, a leading international economist, commented recently on this threat to our economy. He said:

The United States gold drain began coincidentally with the inauguration of the policy of foreign aid outlays as a fiscal necessity. The correlation between these two series—the balance of payments deficit and Government transfers, has too long been ignored. Since foreign aid and overseas military outlays have become a seemingly permanent policy of the United States, we see ahead, tragic as it is, only the prospect of a further devaluation of the dollar, one of even greater magnitude than that of 1934.

President Eisenhower, apparently recognizing the danger signals ahead, said in 1952, "Certainly I know we must find a substitute for the purely temporary business of bolstering the free nations through annual handouts. That gets neither permanent results nor friends."

Foreign Aid No Longer Justified

Postwar foreign aid was justified in countries whose industrial facilities, transportation, and power plants were destroyed during the war. It is a fact, however, that many of those to whom we extended aid are now more prosperous than in prewar years. In spite of this, our producers pay increasingly higher taxes to aid these foreign nations while the American taxpayer supplies billions more for military assistance, as well as support of our military forces in these foreign countries. Materially weakened by this, outpouring of the Nation's wealth, it is doubtful whether this country could furnish the saving help to its allies that it did in World Wars I and II, should it be called upon to do so.

After these wars, some of the countries which we aided recovered rapidly. Being capable of producing enough for their own requirements, they cut off our exports by economic restrictions. In addition, since their

domestic manufacturers suffered no competition from us, many copied our designs, saving the cost of research, experimenting and designing, and ultimately took over our domestic markets.

Many Labor Leaders Oppose Free Trade

It is interesting to note that many labor leaders formerly in favor of free trade are now violently opposed to it, since they have seen the subsidizing of foreign producers with below-cost material, with gifts of our best modern machinery, and with vast sums to provide credits for foreign cartels increasing taxes on United States producers, investors, and wage earners. Our farm leaders have also observed that our mutual security officials have provided other countries with top technical assistance and financial aid, encouraging them to produce sugar, cotton, corn, and other agricultural products.

American industrial and labor leaders know to their sorrow that our American economy is being weakened and our free enterprise system undermined by handouts, Government grants, and weak loans, since soft money competes with hard, destroying our foreign investments.

Thousands of our laborers have lost their jobs in addition to those industries already noted, in the textile, knit glove, pottery, glass, and china works. A recent article in the New York Daily News stated that 468,000 persons are now living on surplus Government food, having exhausted their unemployment and welfare benefits. The result is inevitable when 6 percent of the world population undertakes to support the other 94 percent—a fact which Stalin well knew.

Foreign Aid Hurts Many Industries

1. Coal

Our coal miners have watched American advisers encouraging coal producers in France, Germany, and the Benelux countries to overproduce coal to such an extent that they found it necessary to cut off all coal imports. This overproduction not only seriously hurt European miners but caused devastating conditions in our West Virginia coal regions. Foreign quotas have now cut exports of our

coal, the best in the world for metallurgical use, to a mere dribble.

2. Metalworking

Metalworking accounts for 43 percent of all manufacturing employment in this country and is equal to the total of food and beverages, petroleum and coal products, chemical, lumber, furniture, and textile industries. What foreign manufacturers are making in metalworking, our manufacturers are losing in export sales, resulting in loss of business to our manufacturers and employment for our workers as well as taxes for our Government. If this trend continues, the United States can well become a have-not nation, as Spain did in the 17th century and England in the 20th.

A. Steel Industry

Although a more favorable trend is indicated in June 1960, figures in the steel industry prior to that month give cause for alarm. Between 1957 and 1959, imports of finished steel products increased 3.3 million tons. This is alarming, since finished steel products are the most important raw materials of the metalworking industries. During the same 2 years, our exported steel-mill products suffered a decline of 3.7 million tons. Thus this 7 million tons of finished steel products were not produced in American mills by American labor, a loss of 11 percent of our 1959 production. Had this not occurred, it has been estimated that 56,000 steel workers would have had jobs in the steel industry.

B. Passenger Cars

Not only are the steelworkers affected by foreign competition, but their fellow workers in the passenger-car industry are feeling the pinch. Foreign competitors are winning the passenger-car market. We bought 580,000 more foreign cars in 1959 than in 1955, whereas our exported cars dropped to 115,000, less than half what they were in 1955—a production loss of 700,000 cars annually, which would have provided employment to 10,000 workers. Further, it has been estimated that the loss of 700,000 automobiles meant denial of job opportunities to 65,000 workers. Thus a total of 130,000 job losses have occurred in steel mills and automobile parts. Add to this loss the job losses of those supplying goods

and services to these industries the employment loss is staggering, since it has been estimated that a total of 350,000 people would be involved.

C. Bolts, Nuts, and Screws

Another industry suffering heavily is that of bolts, nuts, rivets, and screws. Imports jumped from 16 million pounds of fasteners in 1953 to 70 million in 1959. It is expected 218 million will be imported in 1960—triple the output of the largest producer in the United States. The amount of steel required as raw material in this industry would provide 1,000 workers with jobs and at least 2,500 jobs in the fastener industry.

D. Sewing Machines

Statistics are not available on the increased imports and lowered exports of machine tools, typewriters, bicycles, tableware, electrical generating equipment, electronic components, radios, optical equipment, twist drills, handtools, surgical instruments, and scores of other products of the metalworking industry. However, in 1959 we imported 1,191,600 more sewing machines than in 1949. Of the 1,229,400 units imported last year more than 1 million units came from Japan.

E. Brass Industry

Another industry seriously hurt by our foreign aid program is the brass industry. Imports of brass mills products increased tenfold in the past 10 years, while exports dropped 1.5 billion pounds, cutting into a market suffering already from decline in demand for some of its products. Competition from other materials added to this loss. Furloughing of the industry's workers and shorter work weeks have resulted.

3. Machine Tools

While the loss in these metalworking end industries is severe for the manufacturers, their employees and suppliers, the loss to the machine-tool industry involves not only economic but national security implications. Our standards of living and the defense requirements of this country rest on machine tools needed in production of defense material as much as in automobiles and refrigerators.

The machine-tool industry in Europe, greatly expanded by American financial aid, has outgrown local

markets and now makes inroads on those in this country and abroad, formerly supplied by American producers. The industry here has lost 20 percent of its output, losing markets to Germany, England, France, Italy, and other European countries. Machine-tool imports were 40 percent higher in 1959 in dollar volume than in 1954, resulting in a serious recession in the machine-tool industry. Meanwhile, our machine-tool manufacturers have moved overseas for various reasons, including cheaper labor and more favorable tax policies, and to avoid restrictions placed on imports and machine tools from the United States of America. Should we be involved in a national emergency, such as war, a serious threat to our national security would occur.

Furthermore, American engineers and trained mechanics and our industrial facilities so important for our defense in time of emergency are transferred to other countries through the foreign aid program. Many forget that it takes years to train these engineers, technicians, and mechanics. These men are vital to our defense industry, as well as to national and international economy.

Half the cost of a machine-tool produced in America is in the labor cost at \$2.40 per hour compared with 85 cents per hour in England, 60 cents in Germany, and 35 cents in Italy. Part of the machine-tool cost, represented by motors and electrical systems, also involves lower wage scales. Thus foreign machine-tool builders can undersell domestic producers by 30 percent despite the freight, insurance, and tariff they must pay.

The same story applies to the cost of steel production. Foreign steel can be produced with a labor saving of \$50.00 per ton due to cheap labor-input cost, allowing American markets to be flooded with steel \$30 to \$40 per ton under the cost at American mills.

Walter Campbell, testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee, commented on this dangerous situation when he said,

The narrowing margin of American technological superiority can no longer overcome so enormous a cost advantage. Our world leadership will be impossible to maintain if the rising tide of metalworking imports continues to flood this country because it is metalworking that has made possible the high standard of living in this country.

4. Plywood Industry

Conrad Kohler, an industrialist of Wisconsin, testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee that five hardwood-plywood manufacturers in that State have closed their doors. Inevitably, those who would have sold machinery to the plywood companies have suffered financially, as well as other manufacturers who produced the motors to build that machinery. Thus, said Mr. Kohler, the Wisconsin companies have been forced to dig their own graves through taxation because money raised from these taxes has been sent abroad to finance competition with the American plywood industry.

It is highly probable that much of the \$3.2 billion granted Japan has gone into the plywood industry. In 1951 that country exported to the United States 13 million square feet of plywood, whereas today it sends 811 million square feet. Foreign aid provided the Philippine Islands with \$5 million to start a plywood industry there. That country has now become the second largest exporter of plywood to this country. Finland, Formosa, Belgium, and France have also greatly increased their shipments. In spite of this fact, lavish grants of foreign aid are still bestowed upon these countries.

Foreign industry is today flooding our markets, having benefited by modern machinery, cheap labor, and low tax rates. If this Nation wishes to remain competitive with such nations as Japan and Germany, which work and economize to produce their property, lowered labor standards and reduced Government expenditures are necessary.

Foreign Aid Breeds Hate

Some years ago, Stalin is reported to have said,

That is why it is essential that the triumphant proletariat of the advanced countries should render aid, real and prolonged aid, to the toiling masses of the backward nationalities in their cultural and economic development *** Unless such aid is forthcoming, it will be impossible to bring about the peaceful coexistence and fraternal collaboration of the toilers of the various nations and peoples within a single world economic system that is so essential for the final triumph of socialism.

T. Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1953-55, believes that foreign aid has contributed greatly toward Russia's

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"piece-by-piece gobbling up of the dwindling geography of the free world." Remark on the wasteful and productive aspects of foreign aid, in that it is conducive to corruption and jeopardizes personal freedom as well as being illegal and beyond our means, he said, " * * * it seems somewhat ironical for our Government to have been using its tax revenues to pay the debts of other nations when it has had to borrow money and increase its debt in order to pay its own operating expenses." He also said that one cannot expect undeveloped countries to be lifted overnight to an economic status which it took our country more than a century to achieve.

" * * * Most such nations simply were not ready for the democratic political status and climate in which our experience has shown economic well-being to be best attained and our dollars have not made them ready. The people of these countries know little about the rights of the individual upon which the privilege of private enterprise is based and what we have done for these people has not given them such knowledge nor made them true lovers of liberty, * * * they have merely changed from one form of absolutism to another. Thus the effect of our efforts, and our money, has been to create socialistic governments, undertakings and practices * * * Money is not an effective substitute for national evolution and * * * spoils those who have it thrust upon them before they learn what to do with it."

Foreign aid enthusiasts assert its goal is to reduce the gap between our living standards and those in underdeveloped areas, thereby reducing envy and resentment against the West. The answer to that argument is that it is unrealistic to expect that people of every country can be put on the same economic level with the people of every other country. It is possible, however, for each person and people to find his or its own natural level and still live in peace and harmony with other persons and people. Certain demagogues would drag everybody to the same level and establish a rule of government—compelled mediocrity. This program, carried to its ultimate conclusion would reap for our country hate, not friendship.

Foreign Aid Outlays

In an article on Foreign Aid Expenditures by Lawrence Sullivan, contributing writer, in the Washington Sunday Star, August 21, 1960, we learn:

Total foreign aid outlays by the United States Treasury since World War II added up to \$78.5 billions, through March 31, 1960.

A tabulation from the Office of Business Economics, Commerce Department, shows that 17 nationals received 70 percent of the grand total, or \$55.4 billions.

The current report includes military assistance, economic aid, all Government credits, and surplus farm products delivered for blocked currencies.

The breakdown by types of aid in billions:

Economic assistance . . .	\$47.9
Military assistance	25.8
Capital subscriptions . . .	4.8

Total \$78.5

United States capital subscriptions to international credit agencies, such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, totaled \$4.8 billions.

Repayable direct loans make up another \$12 billions of the total foreign aid outlay, leaving roundly \$61.7 billions of direct expenditures for the postwar period.

These totals included all exchange-of-persons programs, all international educational and artistic programs, and all United States appropriations to sustain international organizations, such as the United Nations and its many subsidiary scientific and relief organizations.

But these world totals do not include the direct administrative costs of some 30 different foreign aid programs now active the world around under direct United States supervision.

Total employment in the International Cooperation Administration, the principal foreign aid dispenser, stood at 10,731, with 2,058 in Washington and 8,673 overseas.

It was formerly customary for all international loans to be underwritten by a group of experienced international private bankers who carefully checked the various projects and made sure that the interest rate and conditions were in line with the free market conditions prevailing at the time. However, if the present procedure continues and is supplemented by ever-increasing foreign aid appropriations, it may well result in a planned international economy with many serious political and social implications. Our freedom will be gone.

Proponents of foreign aid claim that the program has done much to arrest the spread of Communism. The fact is that foreign aid not only has not arrested Communism but has not even stopped the brush fires, as evidenced in Cuba, Bolivia, Venezuela, Panama, Guatemala, Laos, Cambodia, South Vietnam, Japan, and South Korea. In Cuba, American mines have been closed down, our oil and other industries confiscated, our plan-

tations subdivided. Reduced to small acreage plots, the latter have been turned over to peons. Too small to cultivate gainfully, they have lost much of their economic value. The pattern in Cuba is that of all countries taken over by the Communists.

Foreign Aid Weakens United States Defenses

Opponents of our foreign aid handouts have had a look at the military part of the foreign aid program and disagree with our Vice President, who declared that our failure to continue foreign aid would be regarded by the world as a headlong retreat by our country, either as an abandonment of collective security or as a withdrawal of our interest. They make the point that foreign aid will add more dollars to the 23 billion already in foreign hands and rob our own defense program, leading the Reds nearer to nuclear parity with us. They argue that our allies, individually or collectively, have not the means to defend themselves, nor could the United States prevent their destruction. Only the United States offers a military barrier to the Soviet Union, and at this moment our country is neglecting its striking power. They warn us to reevaluate our own defenses and the foreign aid program in the light of Japan's anti-Eisenhower riots. Gradual deterioration of our own foreign policy and military might is the greatest single factor threatening to disrupt our alliances with non-Communist countries. Cutbacks in our defense disconcert our allies and increase their willingness to accept coexistence, increased trade with Communist countries, and promote a tendency to desire to neutralize our overseas bases. The Soviet threat to destroy these bases in allied countries has the effect of neutralizing these bases, whether or not the host country declares them neutral. Indeed, it is highly improbable that our country will in the future use these bases, since, if they should be attacked, we must either declare war on the Soviet Union or renege on our treaties with our allies. Facing the probability of loss of our bases, we must prepare to defend ourselves and our allies from nuclear attack. To do so we must be preeminent in nuclear striking power, in space and space weapons. If we are strong, our allies will

flock to our standard without foreign aid handouts!

Gen. Bonner Fellers, United States Army, retired, who served in World War II with the British forces in Libya and on MacArthur's staff as Director of Psychological Warfare against Japan, and who has for years lectured on national defense, cites figures to prove that no hardship will be inflicted on the principal recipients of our economic aid if all were suddenly to cease. On foreign investments we pay some \$500 million in annual interest. To foreign holders these payments are tax exempt so far as our own Internal Revenue Service is concerned. General Fellers makes the point that, if the recipient countries have the indicated investments in the United States totaling more than \$10 billion, they do not need aid in fiscal year 1961.

Conclusion

The United States is today in an extremely vulnerable position. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, we aided financially in the establishment of modern industrial plants in our foreign aid programs. Second, we shared our technological knowledge with friendly countries who have now become our competitors; and third, we have at the same time neglected domestic aid to our own industries by archaic depreciation rules. These rules penalize the companies wanting to modernize their plants. Foreign countries have also protected home markets by such means as import quotas, restrictions, and subsidies and have guaranteed or extended credits to industries seeking governmental aid. Most especially

are we vulnerable because of the tremendously higher wage rates paid our laborers than by employers abroad.

In the past, invention and development of new machinery and production techniques have offset the ascending charge for labor, making it possible to remain competitive in world markets. Foreign labor costs, however, have not materially increased. When they have, they are only a fraction of what we have been forced to absorb in the price of our products. Coupled with these facts, foreign aid has placed the means of modern, low-cost, high-speed mass production overseas into areas where labor costs are one-fifth to one-tenth our own. We are forced to compete pricewise, not on a healthy basis of production or quality, but on a cost-of-labor basis to the extent that we are being priced out of world markets while many are losing our own domestic markets. Finally, nationalized or government-favored industries abroad can create and expand with funds made available through foreign aid. As a result, American industry has been forced to transfer all or part of its manufacturing facilities abroad to retain world markets.

Steps to Follow

What steps then should this country take to replace the foreign aid program? If we wish to encourage other nations to enjoy the freedom our citizens have achieved under constitutional government, we should return substantially to private enterprise in financing non-Communist nations as we did so successfully

during the previous century. All Americans would wish to continue our traditional general private charity and Government grants to relieve disaster, as we have recently done in Chile to assist the earthquake victims and some months ago in North Africa. As a Christian nation we should encourage the expansion of our private missionary efforts. Visitors returning from Japan tell us that after the American occupation, the young people have to a large extent abandoned the religion of their ancestors and with it respect for their parents and for law and order in general. Unless the vacuum is filled, their minds will be a fertile ground for Communism. We should immediately cease using foreign aid to enable socialistic governments to finance government-owned industries that discourage private enterprise and not only support a basic principle of Communism but are a competitive threat to American industry.

Since it is probable that foreign aid will be continued in some form in the immediate future, the recipient governments should pay a part of the costs. Following the conclusion of this program we should extend technical, scientific, and educational assistance only to friendly peoples who seek our aid, and then on a strictly cash or loan basis.

Analyzing the political, industrial, military, and subversive forces operating during the past century, the acceleration of the trend to the left is noticeably rapid. The only possibility of slowing down this trend is to keep America strong; the way to do this is to keep our commitments and appropriations in line with what we can support. ♦

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(Continued on page 688)

From the Desk of The National Parliamentarian

By Herberta Ann Leonardy,

Registered Parliamentarian

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION: Does the secretary sign the minutes "Respectfully submitted"?

ANSWER: It is no longer customary to sign either minutes or reports "Respectfully submitted." The minutes are signed: *Mary Happysmile,*

Secretary

We think it is very helpful to show when the minutes were approved; June 10, 1960. This

Approved

blank is filled in with the date of approval.

QUESTION: Should the secretary address the chair when called upon to read the minutes?

ANSWER: The secretary *does not* address the chair when called upon, requested, or ordered to read the minutes. The chair has assigned the floor to the secretary. The purpose of addressing the chair is to obtain the floor. Centuries ago a member of the English parliament who "got the floor" left his seat and went to a designated spot set apart from the group. While speaking in this spot he was protected from threat of violence. Enough of the old custom has come down to our day and time so that the chair, once he has assigned you the floor, must protect your right to the floor against all comers.

QUESTION: Does the secretary pro tem. write the minutes in the permanent minute book and sign them?

ANSWER: Certainly the secretary pro tempore writes the minutes in the permanent minute book and signs them *Mary Happysmile,*

Secretary Pro Tem.

QUESTION: Sometimes it is very important that our chapter postpone the reading of the minutes to the next meeting. How can this be done?

ANSWER: The proper method is to "Dispense with reading of the minutes." This motion is practically identical with the motion to Lay on the Table. Since the minutes are the legal record of your chapter, this technique should seldom be used. The rules are (R.O.R., p. 250):

1. It requires recognition.
2. It requires a second.
3. It is not debatable.
4. It requires a majority vote.

QUESTION: Should the word "bylaws" be hyphenated?

ANSWER: Bye Laws in the early

history of England meant the Laws of the Bye or municipal ordinances, or of the vil or the law of a lesser body than Parliament. Robert used the word "by-laws." It has only been recently that the dictionaries write the word "bylaws." It is interesting to note that The Woman's Club in Jamaica in its 1960 yearbook writes it "Bye Laws." Either "by-laws" or "bylaws" is correct—"bylaws" is the more currently approved form.

QUESTION: What is the meaning of the word "chairman"?

ANSWER: At the present time the meaning of the word "chairman" is "the presiding officer," regardless of his official title. It used to mean literally "the one sitting on the chair." When the British Parliament first came into being, chairs were few and far between, and only the presiding officer could be sure of a chair; therefore the title "chairman."

QUESTION: How much are the annual national dues of a chapter member, and when were they raised?

ANSWER: The annual national dues are \$3.00 a member and shall be sent to the Treasurer General on or before January 1. The dues were raised by amendment to the Bylaws, N.S.D.A.R., article XI, section 3, at the 69th Continental Congress in April 1960.

QUESTION: May a State organization collect dues?

ANSWER: A State Society may provide in its Bylaws for dues for the use of the State organization (article XIV, section 9, Bylaws of the National Society).

QUESTION: Is there a provision in the National Society's Bylaws for charter members?

ANSWER: Yes, there is. Article IV, section 5, states that all persons whose applications were approved on or before October 11, 1891, are charter members of the National Society.

This term has an interesting background. The Articles of Association or the Act of Incorporation are usually called "the charter" in both nonprofit and profit corporations. In nonprofit corporations the members of the society at the time of incorporation are "charter members." Sometimes, however, societies apply this term to all who join before a certain date and have the names of the charter members written upon the charter. The names of the charter members of a chapter

will appear on the charter from the N.S.D.A.R.

QUESTION: Is there any difference between speaking and having the floor?

ANSWER: After the chair recognizes a member and the member has been assigned the floor, that person is said to have the floor. After the chair has assigned the floor to a member and he has started to speak, that is termed "speaking."

There are many motions that are in order when another has the floor, but few that may interrupt a speaker. For a listing of the motions that are in order when another has the floor, see P.L. p. 551.

QUESTION: Although the motion to close nominations requires a two-thirds vote, it is often adopted before members have time to nominate from the floor. Is it in order to close nominations before members have a chance to nominate from the floor?

ANSWER: Robert says the motion to close nominations is not in order until a reasonable time has been given for nominations from the floor (R.O.R. p. 97). The regent should not wait so long as to make the candidate nervous and seem to be asking for further nominations nor should the regent close nominations so hastily that members do not have a chance to nominate from the floor. The chair may close nominations without the formal motion. If for any reason the members wish to reopen nominations, it can be done by a *majority vote* (R.O.R. p. 97).

QUESTION: At a recent meeting of the chapter we had on the floor a very controversial question. During the debate a member moved to amend the motion by adding the words "the vote to be taken by ballot." Was this amendment in order?

ANSWER: The motion to take the vote on a pending question by ballot is an *incidental motion* (R.O.R. pp. 96, 194). The purpose of this incidental motion is to prescribe the method by which a vote shall be taken when it is desired to have it taken in some other manner than by voice or a show of hands. This motion designating the method of voting should be used when a question to be voted upon is pending (P.L. p. 169). It cannot have any subsidiary motion applied to it except to amend (P.L. p. 169). The rules are:

1. It requires recognition.
2. It requires a second.
3. It is amendable.
4. It is not debatable.
5. It requires a majority vote.

The chair properly ruled it out of order as an amendment to the pending question.

The correct form for making the motion is: "Madam Regent, I move that when the vote is taken on the

motion to ———, it be taken by ballot."

QUESTION: Is there any way to make a ballot vote unanimous?

ANSWER: Yes, but the vote on the motion to make it unanimous must be taken by ballot vote (R.O.R. p. 194, lines 25-29).

QUESTION: Our quorum is 10 members.

We had 10 members present, and on a very important question 9 voted on the affirmative side. Was the motion adopted?

ANSWER: A quorum is the number of members who must be present to legally transact business. A quorum was present, a majority voted for the motion, and it was adopted. "The quorum refers to the number present and not to the number voting." (R.O.R. p. 257).

QUESTION: May the regent vote?

ANSWER: Yes, the regent votes at the same time the other members vote on a ballot vote, and at any other time when the vote of the regent would change the result (R.O.R. p. 238).

QUESTION: When do a State Regent and State Vice Regent go into office?

ANSWER: The election of the State Regent and the State Vice Regent is confirmed by the Continental Congress, and their term of office begins at the close of the Continental Congress at which they are confirmed (article XIV, section 7, Bylaws of the National Society).

QUESTION: Do you think it is a good policy for a past chapter regent to be elected to another office in the chapter?

ANSWER: No. If there is a lack of leadership in your chapter, we can understand why it would be necessary to draft again into service your past chapter regent; otherwise, it seems un-

warranted. If your bylaws do not forbid it, then of course she may be elected. We feel that, after a member has served as chapter regent, she has given the chapter her best service. She should continue to be interested and cooperative in all the chapter affairs, but the offices are the training grounds for the future leaders and should be used as such.

QUESTION: Where can we find information concerning the various duties of officers, etc.?

ANSWER: Order a copy of the *Handbook* of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. This is filled with worthwhile information. The National Bylaws answer many questions. Copies of the Bylaws of the N.S.D.A.R. may be procured from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

QUESTION: May a chapter officer make a motion concerning her report?

ANSWER: A chapter officer does not make a motion relative to her report, but the chairman of a committee should make the motion to dispose of a committee's report (P.L. p. 301).

QUESTION: Is there any way to finally dispose of a main motion other than to adopt or reject it?

ANSWER: Yes, there are three ways to dispose of a main motion finally.

1. To adopt or reject it.
2. To postpone it indefinitely.
3. To object to its consideration, if the objection to the consideration is sustained by a two-thirds vote (R.O.R. p. 168(3)). Robert here enumerates the votes that dispose of a main motion finally.

QUESTION: At our last meeting I made a motion just to get a matter on the floor but did not favor the motion personally. I obtained the floor and then debated against the question

and also voted against it. A member raised a point of order that I could not debate against my own motion although I could vote against it. The chair ruled the point of order well taken. Was that correct?

ANSWER: Yes, Robert is very clear and emphatic on that point. He says that the maker of a motion cannot debate against her own motion, although the maker of a motion may vote against her own motion (R.O.R. p. 179).

QUESTION: In a small chapter our regent simply says, "The motion is carried." Isn't that enough for her to say?

ANSWER: No. Robert says, "The habit of announcing the vote by simply saying that 'The motion is carried' and then sitting down cannot be too strongly condemned." (R.O.R. p. 191). First, your regent must always announce the vote, "The ayes have it, and the motion ——— is adopted." or "The noes have it and the motion ——— is lost." Tell the assembly the result of the vote (whether it has been adopted or lost) and then announce the next business in order.

QUESTION: How many books did Gen. Henry M. Robert write?

ANSWER: Robert's Rules of Order, Robert's Rules of Order Revised, Parliamentary Practice, and Parliamentary Law. He also was the author of Robert's Parliamentary Law Charts.

QUESTION: What is the form for giving references to General Robert's books?

ANSWER: The abbreviation "R.O.R." is used for "Robert's Rules of Order Revised." General Robert uses "Par. Prac." for "Robert's Parliamentary Practice," and "P.L." is the logical form adopted by all parliamentarians for referring to "Parliamentary Law" by Robert.

DAR and CAR Officers Attending the Cathedral in the Pines Vesper Service



(L. to r.) Leslie Helen Wight, State Vice Regent, Maine; Mrs. Bernard Dooley, State Vice Regent, Vermont; Mrs. Harry M. Grover, State Regent, Maine; Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Regent, New Jersey; Mrs. David V. Prugh, State Chaplain, New Hampshire; Mrs. Forrest F. Lange, Vice President General, New Hampshire; Mrs. Harry Parr, Senior State President, CAR, New Hampshire; Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. Allan Wentworth, Sr. State Recording Secretary, Maine; Mrs. Thomas McConkey, State Regent, New Hampshire; Mrs. David Anderson, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, Vermont; Mrs. Frederick Tompkins, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Nile E. Faust, Senior National Vice President, CAR.

Membership Challenge

By Ruth Robinson

Membership Chairman, Minishoshe Chapter, Bismarck, N. Dak.,
and State Membership Chairman of North Dakota

AT THIS time of the year, when all DAR chapters are resuming their meetings and programs, we find ourselves facing the greatest challenge in the history of our country. We are beset on all sides by international strife and problems; in reality, our very existence is at stake!

As DAR members we certainly have something to be concerned about and to work toward. Any society, in order to be effective and accomplish its aims, must continually strive to increase membership, and this should be one of our most important considerations. In our DAR chapters, we need young members to carry on the work that has been done so ably and effectively in the past. By striving to interest younger members, we will all be building for the future. We, as DAR salesmen, certainly have something to sell—heritage of freedom—so it behooves all of us to get out and sell it:

Each chapter membership chairman is directly responsible for increasing membership; but she needs the help and cooperation of all the other members of the chapter. Many

members who dropped out in the past for one reason or another might now be interested in "returning to the fold." If you know of any such ex-members, please give their names to your membership chairman, and help her to contact those you know. Many present members have daughters residing in other parts of the country who would be eligible and most capable of carrying on the work and traditions of DAR. You mothers who do have eligible daughters would be helping greatly to increase membership if you would give the name and present address of your daughter to your chapter membership chairman, so that she might send it to our National Chairman, who in turn could contact the proper chapter chairman.

Here in North Dakota we rank third from the bottom of the list in membership, so have set a goal for ourselves of a 10-percent increase in membership. So many DAR chapters have been called "have-a-cup-of-coffee-and-go-home-chapters," which may or may not be the case in any State. Perhaps your chapter is one of the more progressive and active

ones that has a definite and interesting program for each meeting, and also has a pet project to work on which brings the members closer together and keeps them that way. If so, you will have little trouble increasing your membership by 10 percent!

Any organization is only as active and effective as its members. It is very easy for any of us to sit back and let the other person do the work! The old saying goes "If you want something done ask the busy person to do it." I believe that in our day and age we are all pretty much "busy people" and as such can all qualify under the above quotation. So, let's each and every one of us enter into this new chapter year as active members, suggesting names to your membership chairman, contacting the people who you know are eligible as members, and helping in every way possible to make this a banner year for increasing membership.

DAR MEMBERSHIP KEY-WORD is G-R-O-W-T-H

- G-ive assistance to those eligible who wish to become members.
- R-etain nonresidents and CAR's—their interests are yours.
- O-vercome losses, and increase attendance by good programs and friendliness
- W-elcome new members, new ideas, and new projects.
- T-ransportation to meetings provided for those who need it.
- H-ighlight your chapter by striving to attain all points of the Honor Roll. ♦

The President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, speaking at the annual New Hampshire Society, DAR, memorial vesper service at the Cathedral in the Pines, Rindge, N. H., August 27.



State Activities

MINNESOTA

THE 65th State Conference of the Minnesota Daughters was held in the ballroom at the Lowry Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., March 8-10, 1960.

Preceding the conference was the annual meeting of the State Officers' Club, held in the Silver Room on Monday evening, March 7, 1960, and honoring Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, State Regent, Mrs. George H. Braddock, Mrs. Bertram B. Lee, and Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwolf. Mrs. George H. Braddock, President, conducted the meeting. New officers: Mrs. Stephen R. Brodwolf, President; Mrs. O. G. Perry, Vice President; Mrs. Royce Anderson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. T. Smallwood, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Merrill Burgess, Treasurer; Mrs. Vanuise Hurlbutt, Historian. Miss Augusta Starr gave a program on *Early History of Nicollet Island and St. Anthony Falls*.

The State Board of Management was called to order Tuesday morning, March 8, 1960, at 9:00 o'clock by Mrs. F. Lloyd Young, State Regent. The Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Ralph T. Denison, assisted by Mrs. C. P. Hanson, State Registrar. The Recognition Luncheon was presided over by Mrs. Sam Hines. Honored guests included Ex-Senator and Mrs. Elmer L. Anderson; Senator Anderson was chairman of the committee that pushed erection of a Minnesota Centennial Statue of Maria Sanford. The Minnesota Daughters were commended for their work in Veterans' Hospital by Sumner G. Whittier of Washington, D. C. Presentation of membership pins and recognition of new members followed. Mrs. E. C. LeRoy presented State Honor Roll Awards.

The State Conference was formally opened at 2:00 o'clock. Cordial greetings were received from Mayor Joseph E. Dillon and the President of St. Paul, Ramsey County, Regents' Unit, Mrs. Robert A. Carlson. With the State Regent presiding, the business session of the conference proceeded. Reports of State Officers and National Chairmen and preliminary reading of resolutions by Mrs. Bertram B. Lee followed.

The dinner honoring chapter regents was followed by reports of chapter regents; Mrs. Ralph B. Dunnavan, State First Vice Regent, was hostess.

Conference reconvened on Wednesday morning to hear reports of State Chairmen of National Committees.

Mrs. Royce Anderson, Chairman, presided at the Civil Defense Lunch-

eon. Those in attendance heard an address by Col. Paul Calder, who spoke on the *What! Who! Why of Civil Defense*.

The Wednesday afternoon session was called to order at 2:30 by the State Regent. The reports of the districts and all final reports of conference committees were given.

Awards were presented for chapter historians' books: 1st award—Daughters of Liberty; 2d award—Missabe; 3d award—Fort Snelling. All joined in singing *Blest Be the Tie That Binds*. The Colors were retired and the 65th State Conference was then adjourned.

The banquet was held that evening; a very gracious welcome was given by our State Regent. The Scottish Rite Male Chorus gave a program, followed by presentation of the State winner of Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizen's award (Mrs. Harper R. Wilcox, Chairman). We were addressed by Milton M. Lory, president, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. He stated, "I was born in this country, I want to die in this country, and I don't want anything to happen to this country!" A reception followed.—*Geraldine B. Rainey*.

TENNESSEE

THE 55th State Conference of the Tennessee Society met at the Claridge Hotel, Memphis, March 9-11, 1960. The Chickasaw District chapters were hostesses. Mrs. James P. Chase and Mrs. Otis H. Jones served as co-chairmen, assisted by Mrs. Henry F. Lipford, secretary, and Mrs. Lowell G. Hays, treasurer. Mrs. Theodore Morford, Nashville, is our State Regent. Preceding the formal opening of the conference an impressive Memorial Service was conducted, Mrs. Robert D. Privette, State Chaplain, presiding. Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, Honorary State Regent and Past Chaplain General, gave a Scripture reading and prayer. Mrs. Privette read an anonymous poem, *Hold High the Torch*. Mrs. Morford gave the *Call to Remembrance*.

The Chaplain called the roll, by chapters, for the 61 deceased members, as "flowers of memory" were placed in a cross by Mrs. Earle P. Calvin, Past State Chaplain. At the conclusion of the service the cross was placed on the grave of the late Frances Stewart Davies (Mrs. Gillie M.), mother of Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Honorary State Regent.

During the dinner hour weary delegates, who had been snowbound, kept arriving. Under the direction of Mrs. Charles A. Embry, State Chairman of Transportation, a dwindled busload

from Nashville had plowed the snow and arrived earlier in the day, proving the determination and enthusiasm of the Tennessee Daughters.

The 55th Conference of the Tennessee Society was called to order by the State Regent at the evening session on March 9, 1960, following a colorful processional. The invocation was pronounced by Charles Phil Esty, assistant minister of the Second Presbyterian Church in Memphis. Mrs. Francis B. Williamson, Director, extended a welcome from Chickasaw district and introduced the regents of the 18 hostess chapters.

Mrs. Morford introduced the following distinguished guests: Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General, from Kentucky; Mrs. William E. Hicks, Vice President General, from Louisiana; Miss Russ Massey, Vice President General, from Arkansas; Mrs. Louise M. Heaton, State Regent of Mississippi; and the following Tennessee Honorary State Regents: Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton (also Past Chaplain General), Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, and Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers. Sixteen other hereditary patriotic organizations were represented, and their presidents were introduced by Mrs. Arthur H. Moser.

The State Regent introduced her personal Pages, Miss Mary Stanley Chase and Miss Jacquelin Adams. Mrs. Lawrence B. Gardiner, Chairman of Pages, introduced the other 28 girls who were serving in that capacity. Each girl looked beautiful and did her work well. Mrs. Clyde Parke, Mrs. Lewis Myatt and Mrs. Herbert Sullivan had arranged a lovely musical program for each session.

Mrs. Hillman P. Rodgers, Honorary State Regent, presented the guest speaker, Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Historian General of the National Society, who spoke especially of the work and aims of her department, the importance of preserving historical data, and the marking of graves and other places that are a part of the history of our country. She told of the collections in the Americana room in Continental Hall, which she said now proudly possesses a signature of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee. This signature was contributed by the State of Franklin Chapter at Jonesboro, Tenn. This first evening session was followed by a reception, which was enjoyed by all. Sons of the American Revolution were our very gracious hosts.

Mrs. Ray Jenkins presented the speaker, Dr. Ross J. Pritchard, of Southwestern University, to the group at the National Defense Breakfast. His talk was very enlightening, yet filled with warnings; the subject was *On One Side There Was a Man*.

During the first business meeting all State Officers were present and gave their reports in the following order: Mrs. Arthur H. Moser, 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. William A. Shoaf, 2d Vice Regent; Mrs. Robert D. Privette, Chaplain; Mrs. Edward E. Bryan, Recording Secretary; Mrs. George A. Somervell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Worth B. Powers, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Wallace A. Berryman, Treasurer; Mrs. Edythe R. Whitley, Registrar; Mrs. Allan A. Hinkle, Historian; Mrs. William H. Alford, Librarian; Mrs. Walter M. Berry, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Theodore Morford, State Regent.

Mrs. Morford's report was a very excellent summary of her first year of work as Regent of the Tennessee Society. It was clear and concise, telling of the National and State Society Board Meetings; visits to many chapters, confirmations of new chapters; five District Meetings; also, many other historic, patriotic and educational activities connected with the heavy duties that go with her office.

Much to our regret, Mrs. William A. Shoaf could not be a candidate for 2d Vice Regent in the slated election, but we were fortunate that Mrs. Lowell G. Hayes, Chickasaw Bluff Chapter, was willing to serve and was unanimously elected to that office during the conference.

Mrs. Edward E. Bryan, Recording Secretary, read telegrams of regret from those who could not attend this conference: Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Regent of Florida; and Mrs. Claude E. Stotts, State Regent of Oregon.

The Approved Schools Luncheon was presided over by Mrs. Leland Coffey. She presented the following guest speakers, who spoke of the work at four schools: Mrs. Louise M. Heaton, Kate Duncan Smith, Grant, Ala.; Mrs. William E. Hicks, Tamassee, Tamassee, S. C.; Miss Mary Miles, Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn.; Dr. Robert C. Provine, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.

Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, Honorary State Regent, served as Chairman of Resolutions; topics of the six adopted were: (1) Anti-Red Oath, (2) Mental Health, (3) A Solemn Warning, (4) Connally Reservation, (5) Immigration, (6) Communism.

The State Regent expressed her deep appreciation to all who had done so much to make the 55th State Conference a memorable one, although the weather was hazardous.

The program theme, *Faith of Our Fathers! Living Still*, was in our hearts as the assemblage sang *Bless Be the*

Tie That Binds. The Benediction was pronounced by Mrs. Privette, Chaplain; Colors were retired by the pages; Mrs. Morford announced adjournment. —Mary Neal Bryan.

MICHIGAN

THE 60th State Conference of Michigan Daughters was opened on Monday evening, March 14, 1960, in the ballroom of the Hotel Durant, Flint, Mich. by the State Regent, Mrs. Roy V. Barnes.

The results of careful planning by Mrs. G. Franklin Killeen, Conference Chairman, and Mrs. Blanche Ritter, regent, both of Genesee Chapter, Flint, and by the assisting hostess regents, Mrs. Lisle Echtinaw (General Richardson Chapter), Mrs. Howard Kurtz (John Crawford Chapter), Mrs. William Rinn (Nipissing Chapter), and Mrs. Van C. Riggins (Shiawassee Chapter) were enjoyed throughout the conference by all who attended. Adding to our pleasure were the beauty and variety of the music arranged for by Mrs. John W. Ottinger, State Chairman of American Music, and the decorative and hard-working Pages, shepherded by their chairman, Mrs. James D. Eastin.

Mrs. Austen J. Smith, State Historian and a National Vice Chairman of American History Month, evoked nostalgic memories and aroused enthusiasm for the future in her opening night account of the Michigan Society's first 60 years, *From Gibson Girl to Rock and Roll*.

The vital importance of national defense was spotlighted at the National Defense luncheon for all members on March 14. Introduced by Miss Royena Hornbeck, State Chairman of National Defense, Hon. John R. Dethmers, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in his address, *The Role of the Courts*, emphasized their importance as defenders of our constitutional liberties. Further emphasis was placed on National Defense by author John H. Noble, who described his own experiences in *I Was a Slave in Russia* and expressed fears that Americans are indifferent and unaware of the Soviet intent to control the United States. In the same vein was the address, *Eirene or Shalom*, of Dr. Alexander St. Ivanyi, Hungarian patriot and now a Unitarian minister in this country, at the March 15 banquet. Dr. Ivanyi deplored the "peace at any price" philosophy of many of his fellow clergymen, attributing this to their having confused the Greek word for peace, *Eirene*, which means merely cessation of war, with the Aramaic word of peace, *Shalom*, meaning inner harmony of spirit. He recommended this latter meaning,

which was in the language of Christ, as our goal.

Recognition of the importance of these messages and other current problems was evidenced in the resolutions presented by Mrs. Robert I. Miner, State Chairman of that committee, and unanimously adopted by the conference. Michigan is proud that its State Treasurer, Mrs. William H. DeGraff, is currently serving as a National Vice Chairman of Resolutions.

Prominent Michigan Daughters attending were Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Honorary State Regent and Past Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Bessie Howe Geagley, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Miss Laura C. Cook, Honorary State Regent and Past Organizing Secretary General; and Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General. The candidacy of Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General, for the office of Honorary Vice President General was pridefully and unanimously endorsed. Mrs. Ralph Williams Newland, Honorary State Regent and Past Curator General, told of the inspiring work being done on behalf of the American Indians at St. Mary's High School and at Bacone College.

A distinguished guest was Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, State Regent of South Carolina, who expressed warm appreciation on behalf of Tamassee DAR School for the Mooney-Goddard Cottage, soon to be completed. Mrs. Walter A. Kleibert, State Chairman of Approved Schools, estimated the total investment by Michigan Daughters in the building, equipping, and furnishing of this dormitory for 24 little boys to be \$50,000, and reported an additional contribution of more than \$10,000 to other approved schools.

The annual Memorial Service, reverently conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry N. Deyo, honored the 93 Michigan Daughters who have left us during the past year. It included special tributes to Miss Emma Brooks, a Past State Treasurer; and to Grace Lincoln Hall Brosseau, Honorary President General, organizing regent of Hannah Tracy Grant Chapter and a Past State Recording Secretary. For many years Michigan Daughters have remembered their departed members with gifts to the Memorial Pines fund; as a result, in September the fifth planting of 100 acres of DAR Memorial Pines, impressively marked, was dedicated in a moving ceremony by State Regent Mrs. Roy V. Barnes. A continuing project of the Conservation Committee, this year's planting in the Manistee National Forest was arranged by State Chairman Mrs. Melvin L. Moone.

An inspiring account of achievements presented by State Officers, State Chairmen, and chapter regents included the first report of the newly confirmed Mecosta Chapter, presented by the organizing regent, Mrs. Lowell Chapman, and the announcement that an original document signed by Stevens Thomson Mason has been acquired for the Historian General's *Portfolio of First Governors' Signatures*.

Outstanding coverage of the personalities and events of the conference was provided by Mrs. William M. Perrett, State Chairman of Press Relations, who worked in close cooperation with local news agencies. Her efforts resulted in another first for Michigan: The processional and opening moments of the Tuesday night banquet were filmed and televised later that evening over a local station.

Michigan Daughters, who annually look forward to the spiritual lift they experience with the Good Citizens program, crowded the auditorium of the I. M. A. Annex on March 16, the last morning of the conference. They were not disappointed; Mrs. Claude A. Crusoe, State Chairman of DAR Good Citizens, presented 312 girls, the largest number ever to participate in the contest. The State winner, Sharon Lee Kross, sponsored by Saginaw Chapter, was pinned and awarded a \$100 bond by Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, Honorary State Regent and Past Curator General. Lighthearted music and an appropriate message from Miss Dorothea E. Wyatt, associate professor of history and counselor to women at the Flint College of the University of Michigan, completed the program, and a luncheon and style show attended by Daughters, Good Citizens, and guests brought the 60th State Conference to a happy ending.—*Marilyn Mills Zeder*.

FLORIDA

THE 58th Annual State Conference of the Florida Society was held March 29-31, 1960, in Miami Beach at the Saxony Hotel by invitation of Biscayne Chapter (Mrs. Fred W. Cofing, hostess regent). Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart, State Regent, presided at all sessions.

An impressive Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. Edward G. Longman, State Chaplain, Tuesday afternoon in All Saints Episcopal Church. This service was followed by a beautiful reception in the bay front home of Mrs. Charles W. Burkett, Jr., General Chairman of State Conference, at the opening session in the evening, the following National Officers, State Officers, and distinguished guests were present: Mrs. Ashmead White, President General; Mrs. William W. McClaugherty,

Vice President General, West Virginia; Mrs. Harold Foor Machlan, Vice President General, Florida; Mrs. Charles R. Petree, Vice President General, Ohio; Mrs. Leonard C. McCrary, State Regent, Alabama; Mrs. Harold I. Tuthill, State Regent, Georgia; Mrs. John J. Biel, State Regent, Indiana; Mrs. Edward D. Schneider, State Regent, Louisiana; Mrs. Frank Shramek, State Regent, Maryland; Mrs. Louise M. Heaton, State Regent, Mississippi; Mrs. William D. Holmes, State Regent, North Carolina; Mrs. Richard E. Lipscomb, State Regent, South Carolina; Mrs. Edgar R. Riggs, State Regent, Texas; Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee; Mrs. George J. Walz, National Chairman DAR Magazine Advertising.

They were introduced to the assemblage by Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart.

The highlight of the conference was the address, *Cornerstones for the Future*, by Mrs. Ashmead White, President General. Following the benediction and the retiring of the Colors, a reception honored the President General, the State Regent, and distinguished guests.

Wednesday morning, after adoption of the conference program and conference rules, the State Officers and State Chairmen of National Committees made their reports. At noon Mrs. William G. Post, Jr., State Chairman, presided at the National Defense Luncheon. Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, was the speaker.

In the afternoon reports of special committee chairmen and reports from the District Directors were heard.

In the evening Florida Daughters gave a banquet honoring Mrs. Ashmead White. Mr. Larry Thomson, columnist, Miami Herald, was the featured speaker. The Wednesday evening session honored the chapter regents. Their reports were given in the order of their organization. Jacksonville Chapter was the first organized, in 1895; Peace River, Arcadia, was the youngest, organized in 1959.

Thursday morning the invitation of Princess Issena Chapter and Kanyuksa Chapter of Jacksonville was accepted for the 1961 Conference. Mr. Wilson K. Barnes discussed the resolutions passed at State Conference.

Following the report of the tellers, the following new officers were introduced and, with the exception of the Regent and Vice Regent were installed by the Chaplain, Mrs. E. G. Longman, as follows: Regent, Mrs. George C. Estill; Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert O. Angle; 2d Vice Regent, Mrs. George Evans; Chaplain, Mrs. Lawrence Andrus; Recording Secretary, Miss Louise Cook; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs.

Herschel Smith; Treasurer, Miss Eleanor Town; Registrar, Mrs. George Davis; Historian, Mrs. John Boyd; Librarian, Mrs. Liliyan Hilty.

Mrs. Jackson E. Stewart was endorsed by the State as a candidate for the office of Vice President General.

The meeting ended with the singing of *Blest Be the Tie That Binds*.—*Irene J. Tresher*.

Know Your Own Ancestry

(Continued from page 632)

As to marriages, I've never seen a more unusual one than the following, which appeared in the *North Carolina Journal* of August 7, 1793 (p. 3, col. 1):

MARRIED: On the 15th ult. at Charleston, S. Carolina, two celebrated widows, ladies of America and France, after having repudiated their husbands on account of their ill treatment, conceived the design of living together in the strictest union and friendship; the said amiable ladies, in order to give a pledge to their fidelity, requested that their striped gowns should be pinned together, that their children should be looked upon as one family, while their mothers shewed them an equal affection. Mr. Lee officiated with dignity as their proxy, and explained the reciprocal obligations these two ladies promised to confer on each other, inviting their children at the same time to imitate their mothers. Mr. Samuel Prioleau acted as sponsor of the American lady, with that dignity which such a deserving ward required; Mr. Huger, Ramsay, and Burke, three of her faithful guardians, assisted at the feast given on this occasion. The brave artillery signed that contract by the fire of their guns, and all their brothers in arms by thousands of huzzas; the merry guests waited for his Excellency in an anxious solicitude, they lamented his absence, but they rested assured of his patriotism; the representative of the Gallic Lady, M. A. B. Mangourit, was so feelingly touched at this so noble a scene, that while his eyes overflowed with tears of joy, he only lamented the absence of the President and all those of his colleagues that are true friends to these ladies, to join with the French Americans, in order to celebrate the Carmagnole,¹ and sing Ca Ira.

* * *

These "tongue in the cheek" stories are incidental. The vital things to be learned through genealogical research are the patterns of individual families, with something of their hopes and dreams and struggles. Then the patterns become interwoven and a country and its history take shape, for in studying the individual families one learns of the ideals, concepts, and principles that went into the founding and the making of America. ♦

¹ A dance which the soldiers danced at the Battle of Jemmappe.

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Bonny Kate (Knoxville, Tenn.) was organized October 7 (the anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain), 1893, just 3 years after organization of the National Society in Washington.



Photograph by Barnett's Studio
(L. to R.) Mrs. H. E. Christenberry, a past regent of Bonny Kate; her daughter, Mrs. Carol Christenberry Greer; and her granddaughter, Mrs. Carol Greer Lashier. All are members of the chapter.

Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Vice Regent General in 1898, was organizing regent. Every patriotic movement in Knoxville was either begun or participated in by Bonny Kate. With other chapters, we participate in two naturalization ceremonies each year, presenting Manuals and Flags to newly admitted citizens.

We take great pride in our Good Citizens' program, giving pins and certificates of merit to girls chosen from their respective schools. All State and national obligations are met.

The chapter has 147 members, second largest in the State, and since many are now of so-called mature years, we are seeking membership of younger women, so that we may have both the experience of years and the enthusiasm of youth. At a recent George Washington luncheon with an attendance of about 120, 42 were members of Bonny Kate.

Our most recent meeting was of special interest, the subject being old and historic homes in and around Knoxville. One of our outstanding artists had painted beautiful pictures of several, many having given way to progress, and showed them to a large and appreciative audience.—Mrs. Fred S. Post, Sr.

Jasper (Newberry, S. C.) celebrated its 50th anniversary on February 12 at Smeltzer Hall, Newberry College. Many distinguished guests were present, including the State Regent.

Jasper Chapter was organized in 1910 with 13 members; only 2 of the charter members are now living, and both were present for the celebration. One of them, Mrs. G. L. Summer, is still active in Jasper Chapter. She prepared a history of the chapter for the 1959-60 yearbook and served as chairman of the anniversary celebration committee.

Smeltzer Hall, the century-old girls' dormitory on the Newberry College

campus, where Miss Hattie Belle Lester, regent of Jasper Chapter, is Dean of Women, was a beautiful and appropriate setting for the celebration. Receiving with Miss Lester were Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, State Regent; Mrs. Otis C. Johnston, District Director; and Mrs. Summer. The guests were given attractive souvenir folders bearing the DAR emblem and lettered in gold. The inside pages were printed in blue.

Following scripture and prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. Ralph B. Baker, the Colors were advanced, and the group joined in the American's Creed, the Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America, and the National Anthem. The Salute to the South Carolina Flag was given, and Miss Margaret Paysinger, registrar of Jasper Chapter, sang *Carolina*, the State song.



(L. to r.) Mrs. R. D. Wright, Mrs. Otis Johnson, Mrs. M. W. Patrick, Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb, Miss Hattie Belle Lester, and Mrs. G. L. Summer.

Miss Lester introduced the distinguished guests. In addition to those already named, she recognized Mrs. M. W. Patrick, Vice President General; Mrs. R. K. Wise, former National Chairman of the Good Citizens Committee; Mrs. James T. Owens, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Charles B. Richardson, Jr., State Vice Regent; Mrs. H. L. Simrill, State Genealogist; Mrs. Robert Lester, Chapel Hill, N. C.; and Dr. Frances Dysinger, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. P. K. Harmon, treasurer of Jasper Chapter, sang two numbers, accompanied by Miss Mazie Dominick.

John J. Chappell brought greetings from the Philemon Waters Chapter, SAR. Presidents of all patriotic organizations of Newberry were guests for the celebration.

Mrs. R. D. Wright gave a tribute to the former leaders. She recognized Miss Cornelia Mayer and Mrs. Harriet Mayer Reid, daughters of Mrs. O. B. Mayer, organizing regent of Jasper Chapter. (Miss Mayer and Mrs. Reid were recently accepted by the national society and they are now members of the chapter.) Seven former chapter regents were present.

Miss Rose Hamm, of the American Music Committee, rendered two piano selections. Mrs. W. M. Garlington, second vice regent, gave "A Forward

Look." She put special emphasis on the work of the DAR in national defense.

Hanging above the table where the guest register lay was the framed charter of Jasper Chapter. Chapter scrapbooks were also on display in the reception hall.

Assisting Mrs. Summer in planning and carrying out the 50th anniversary celebration was the following committee; Mrs. Jas. C. Kinard, Mrs. R. D. Wright, Mrs. R. E. Hanna, Mrs. Robert Sprouls, Miss Grace Summer, Mrs. P. K. Harmon, and Miss Juanita Hitt.

During the last 50 years, Jasper Chapter has increased in membership from 13 to 53.

Other activities for February, American History Month, have been a program in the local high school assembly, the proclamation by the mayor, and spot announcements over radio station WKDK.—Margaret Paysinger.

Poage (Ashland, Ky.) celebrated its 50th anniversary at the Bellefonte Country Club in October 1959, with more than 200 members and guests attending.

The gala affair opened with a reception. In the receiving line were: Mrs. Rice K. Braley, regent; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Winchester, State Regent; Mrs. F. Claggett Hoke, Louisville, Historian General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Paris, Past Historian General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Past Historian General and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, Pikeville, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Robert C. Hume, Dry Ridge, State Vice Regent; Mrs. T. Ewing Roberts, Louisville, State Chaplain; Mrs. Wilson Evans, Berea, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Euclid L. Porter, Georgetown, State Historian; and Poage Chapter officers—Mrs. R. L. Gordon, first vice regent; Mrs. Clyde C. Sparks, second vice regent; Mrs. Charles B. Johnson, chaplain; Mrs. A. B. Furnish, recording secretary; Mrs. H. K. Hamm, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Albert Allen, treasurer; Mrs. Vincent Calvin, assistant treasurer; Mrs. Roland T. Williamson, registrar; Mrs. William B. Arthur, librarian; and Mrs. Albert W. Osborne, historian.



Cutting the birthday cake at the 50th anniversary of Poage Chapter, Ashland, Ky. (L. to r.) Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Rice K. Braley, chapter regent; Mrs. John W. Kitchen, only surviving charter member; Mrs. F. Claggett Hoke, Historian General.

Mrs. Henry Clay Russell, a Poage descendant, presided at the "gold" book, where guests registered.

Following a buffet luncheon and the cake-cutting, *Fifty Golden Years*, a pageant, written by Mrs. Minnie Crawford Winder and Mrs. Braley, was presented, with Mrs. H. K. Hamm and Mrs. Albert Allen as script coordinators. Portraying charter members, the cast, dressed in colorful period costumes of 50 years ago, enacted the organizational meeting of Poage Chapter and some interesting activities of their early days; past regents brought the history up to date, each giving a brief summary of her regime.

Special tribute was paid to Mrs. John W. Kitchen, the only surviving charter member and the first life member of the chapter. Mrs. Kitchen was elected librarian of the Kentucky Society in 1925; during her term of office, she made two copies of the book *Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, by R. C. Ballard Thruston, which were presented to the NSDAR Library by the Kentucky Society at the 34th National Congress. Ashland Council PTA Mothersingers provided music for the program. Mrs. Iley Baker Browning sang the National Anthem, accompanied by Mrs. Clyde Sparks, who also provided violin selections with Mrs. Fred L. Osborne as vocalist.

Mrs. Braley presented a check for the Duncan Tavern Improvement Fund to Mrs. Osborne, State Regent, from Mrs. John W. Kitchen, in honor of Poage Chapter, on its 50th anniversary.

Color bearers were Arthur Bryson and James Shire, members of Poage Society, CAR; other members of the society served as pages for the celebration.

Distinguished guests and representatives of DAR chapters in the tri-State and eastern Kentucky section and Ashland Chapter, SAR, joined in wishing Poage Chapter a happy birthday.

In addition to the regent, Mrs. Braley, the hostess committee consisted of the past regents: Mrs. Hugh L. Russell (chairman), Mrs. Iley Baker Browning, Mrs. Roy E. Pope, Mrs. Porter Gray, Mrs. Clair F. Mateer, Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Mrs. C. V. Carter, Mrs. W. L. Byrne, Mrs. Garret E. Duncan and the charter member, Mrs. John W. Kitchen.—*Edna M. Cushing.*

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.). When the President General visited our chapter in November, she told of plans to replant the grounds and garden of Memorial Continental and Constitution Halls. Immediately, members of the chapter decided to be among the first to give trees, honoring two members thereby. One of the pair of matching holly trees at the 17th Street entrance to Memorial Continental Hall honors the chapter's retiring regent,

Mrs. Walter B. McEachern, an organizing member of the chapter; and the other gift, a hawthorne, on the C street side, honors Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, another organizing member, who has served the chapter as editor since its organization 17 years ago, except for the years when she was regent.

The chapter was honored during the year by visits and talks by the President General, Mrs. Ashmead White; the Librarian General, Mrs. Ross Borning Hager; the National Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Wilson K. Barnes; the Maryland State Regent, Mrs. Frank Shramek, and her cabinet; and Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General.



Photograph by Reni (L. to r.) Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, Mrs. Ashmead White, and Mrs. Walter B. McEachern at the dedication of a holly tree presented by the Chevy Chase Chapter during Continental Congress last April. A twin holly was presented by the District of Columbia State Society. These trees flank the entrance to Memorial Continental Hall.

The regent's report at the Maryland State Conference in March earned the gold star, placing the chapter on the Honor Roll, as in the preceding year. A piano was presented to Chevy Chase Methodist Church, honoring the founder of the chapter, Miss Byrd Belt, and her sister, Mrs. Harriet Belt Ingersol, the first regent. The community of Chevy Chase is built on land patented in Colonial times by Col. Joseph Belt, their ancestor.

Mrs. Duncan Wall, chapter historian, awarded 8 gold history medals and 30 certificates of merit for proficiency in American history and arranged for 16 bronze citizenship medals. The chapter contributed \$117 to a memorial to be erected in Bethesda, Md., in remembrance of veterans from the Bethesda-Chevy Chase area who served in World Wars I and II and the Korean War. Mrs. Wall also arranged for a special Indian program and a contribution to Bacone College in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, chapter librarian and chairman of American-

ism, attended four Naturalization Courts in Rockville, Md., the county seat, made welcoming talks to new citizens, and planned the receptions held after the court proceedings. Mrs. James Madison Cutts, IV, gave 281 flags to new citizens during the year and received a prize at the State Conference.

A scholarship was awarded to a student at American University by Mrs. George M. Monk. Mrs. Albert W. Bruffey, CAR chairman, paced at the State Conference. Mrs. W. C. Hanson, chairman of Conservation, worked for passage of the C & O Canal National Historical Park bill. Mrs. Hugh L. Dryden, Approved Schools, sent huge boxes of clothing to Tamassee and a contribution to the Doris Pike White Auditorium-Gymnasium at Kate Duncan Smith.

Mrs. Felix Stapleton, Museum and Maryland Room, sent 12 rare articles to the Museum, as well as a gift of money. Mrs. Ivan C. Driggs, Genealogical Records, furnished 76 pages in accordance with the National Project and a book of 138 pages, *The Driggs Family History*.

Mrs. Godfrey J. Huber, National Defense, spoke at each meeting, keeping chapter members informed. She also attended hearings on the Walter-McCarran Act at the Capitol. Mrs. Raymond W. Schenck, American Music, arranged a special Christmas program of ancient, foreign and American carols.

Mrs. Mason B. Leming, Magazine, had 14 renewal subscriptions and 13 gifts to schools; the chapter bought one page picturing its officers and shared two additional pages of advertising.

The chapter has 63 members, has celebrated its 17th birthday, and has received a special award from the Maryland State Editor for having the greatest number of inches of publicity of any chapter in the State—1097.—*Mary Edna Noyes Whiteford.*

Cumberland (Nashville, Tenn.) held its final meeting of the year on May 12, 1960, in the home of Mrs. J. Harvill Hite. Flowers made a perfect background for the outstanding and original program, a colorful pageant, "Parade of Regents."

Our gracious State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Morford, introduced the eight living regents, presenting each with an emblem of our chapter yearbook with their names and years of leadership done in DAR and chapter colors. Each regent in turn gave a brief summary of the work accomplished under her leadership: Mrs. R. E. Donnell, 1921-23; Mrs. J. B. Newman, 1931-35; Mrs. J. F. Draughon, 1942-44; Mrs. J. E. Chilton, 1948-50; Mrs. E. P. Calvin, 1952-54; Mrs. W. T. Perry, 1954-56; Mrs. J. H. Hite, 1956-58;

Miss Victoria King, 1958-60.

Cumberland Chapter is indeed proud of the achievements of these outstanding leaders who throughout the years have carried out the high standards, ideals, and programs of the National Society, placing great emphasis on the activities of our youth and receiving from time to time throughout the years both State and National awards.—*Grace R. Tankersley.*

Los Angeles (Los Angeles, Calif.) recently had the pleasure of nominating an outstanding naturalized citizen, Leslie C. Jabara, 32 years of age, for the high honor of receiving an Americanism Medal. On April 13, 1960, Mrs. Olander Lyman Hammond, Jr., regent, made the presentation at the chapter meeting, where Mr. Jabara was the speaker. Dignitaries present included Mrs. John James Champieux, State Regent, Miss Henrietta Barwick, State Americanism Chairman, and former regents of Los Angeles chapter.

Mr. Jabara's story is most unusual. He became an American citizen on February 9, 1959, after a 12-year struggle to obtain his goal. This young man, whose great-great-great grandfather was Richard Stockton of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Australia, where his father emigrated from Oklahoma, when the latter was a Territory. The father kept his citizenship, but lacked a birth certificate, as none were issued in Oklahoma in its Territorial days. This kept his son from obtaining an American passport when he came to this country in 1947 on an Australian visa in an attempt to establish his United States citizenship. The Immigration and Naturalization Service denied his claim on the grounds that he forfeited the right when he used a foreign passport. Jabara and his attorney contended that he deserved citizenship on the basis of his late father's birth in Oklahoma Territory, before records were kept.



Leslie C. Jabara receiving an Americanism medal from Mrs. Olander Lyman Hammond, Jr., regent of Los Angeles (Calif.) Chapter.

He was ordered deported by immigration officials, but he was determined to prove his right to stay in the United

States. The deportation decision allowed 10 days for the filing of an appeal, and Mr. Jabara's attorney did so at once. According to law, those born abroad, of American parents, have until they are 25 years of age to declare their citizenship. Frantically, the youth searched records, and it was only after learning of our census reports that he was successful in finding his father's name in the U.S. Census list of the year 1900. Other facts began to fall into place—he even found, in Oklahoma, the name of the midwife who had been in attendance at the elder Jabara's birth.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D. C., former Representative Patrick Hillings of Arcadia, Calif., who had become interested in the case, had introduced a special bill in the Congress to grant permanent residence to Jabara, his wife, and children, and it was at long last passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The young man, a second cousin of Lieut. James Jabara, America's first jet ace of the Korean War, lives with his wife, Beverly, and their three children at Glendora, Calif., where he is engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He is interested in all community affairs and belongs to a number of service clubs which variously help support a children's hospital and a home for boys from broken homes. He has also been active in assisting other deserving aliens to become American citizens. He has demonstrated outstanding ability in service, leadership, trustworthiness, and patriotism.—*Ruth Kirkpatrick Mann.*

Cincinnati (Cincinnati, Ohio). During the past year this chapter placed two historic markers and honored six members who had had 50 years of continued membership in the National Society. At a luncheon on December 14, 1959, at the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, the chapter regent, Mrs. J. Sterrett Caldwell, presented 50-year pins to the following members: Mrs. Robert Resor (No. 4895), Miss Martha Burton (No. 6900), Mrs. Samuel S. Godley (No. 10,713), Mrs. John Dale (No. 23,523), Miss Florence Murdock (No. 53,937), and Mrs. Earle Nunnally (No. 58,388).

On October 22, 1959, a marker was unveiled by Mrs. Robert Kohankie, Historic Sites chairman, at the birthplace of William Howard Taft, 2038 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. The program included presentation of the Colors by Girl Scout Troop 974 of Montgomery, Ohio; presentation of the plaque by the chapter regent, Mrs. Caldwell; and a prayer of dedication by the chapter chaplain, Mrs. Harry Miller.

The marker for the Harrison home will be placed in this spring.



(L. to R.) Mrs. John Dale, Mrs. J. Sterrett Caldwell, and Miss Florence Murdock.

The following inscriptions appear upon the markers:

On this site was born
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
September 15, 1857—March 8, 1930
Twenty-Seventh President of the
United States of America
1909-1913
Governor of the Philippines
Chief Justice of the United States
Supreme Court
Placed by
Cincinnati Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1959

POINT FARM
Given by William Henry Harrison
February 9, 1773—April 4, 1841
Ninth President of the
United States of America, 1841
to his son
John Scott Harrison, Congressman
who reared here his son
Benjamin Harrison
August 20, 1833—March 13, 1901
Twenty-third President of the
United States of America
1889-1893

"The Point" arises on almost the same spot
where Fort Finney stood.
Placed by
Cincinnati Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1959

—*Mrs. Arthur J. Faulwetter.*

Elizabeth Sherman Reese (Lancaster, Ohio). Dr. Charles A. Jones, President General, National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was guest speaker at the annual Washington's Birthday guest tea. Honored guests at the event were Fairfield County High School students who received Good Citizenship pins and history medals.

Dr. Jones, who used as his subject *Two Indispensable Men*, stated that he was pleased to have an opportunity to speak not only to DAR members and guests but especially to the young people, for it would be up to them to know about and carry on the traditions of our great men.

Referring to the two great men whose birthdays we celebrate in American History Month, "If George Wash-

ington and Abraham Lincoln had not lived at precisely the time they did our heritage would be a far different one. It was Washington's firm belief that a democratic Government could succeed and Lincoln's belief in the ideal of an indissoluble Union that make United States the great country it is today rather than consisting of many smaller countries."

Following an enjoyable musical program, tea was served.—Mrs. Verne R. Silbaugh.

Gen. Levi Casey (Dallas, Tex.) was organized February 7, 1952; the organizing regent was Mrs. George A. Ripley. The chapter was named from the ancestor of Mrs. Dennis G. Colwell, 1502 West Colorado Blvd., Dallas. We commemorated our eighth anniversary with an ancestral luncheon. John McKee was the guest speaker using the subject, *How to Win Friends by Faith*. Mrs. Edgar Ryerson Riggs, State Regent, led the Pledge to the United States Flag. Mrs. Wm. H. Foster, State Treasurer, led the Salute to the Texas Flag. Mrs. John Esten Hall, State Vice Regent, led the American's Creed. Table decorations and program carried out the theme of National History Month and the observing of Texas Independence Day, March 2, by using the National colors of red, white, and blue and the six flags of Texas.

This year we will again observe June 14, Flag Day, and the chapter feels it is an opportune time to review its last year's program—an annual event at the A. Harris Shopping Center on Oak Cliff. A new Flag was presented to Edward W. Fenton, Manager of the shopping center, by the Flag chairman, Mrs. Susie Layton. The invocation was given by the chaplain, Mrs. Ellis D. Ames. The Colors were presented and the Flag was raised by a team from the United States Marine Recruiting Corps (MSgt. A. R. Hill, TSgt. W. W. Barnett, TSgt. F. C. Benedict, and SSgt. M. W. Solomon). Singing of the National Anthem was led by Mrs. R. E. DeWoody and Mrs. Wm. S. Ligon, music chairman.

The chapter sponsored an essay contest for school children 8 to 16, the subject being *What the Flag Means to Me*; Mrs. Edwin C. Schieffer presented a \$5.00 prize to a boy and a girl. A special tribute was given to the youth of America, as the Boys Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Camp Fire Girls, and Blue Girls participated in the program.

The chapter also had an educational and historical Flag exhibit at the Dallas Public Library and the A. Harris Shopping Center; the exhibit consisted of the history of the 13 Colonies and the date when each star was added to the American Flag.



Photograph by Jimmy Hylton

Presentations of a new Flag to the A. Harris Oak Cliff Shopping Center, at a Flag-raising ceremony June 14, 1959: the United States Marine Corps presented the Colors and raised the Flag. County Judge Lew Sterrett was the guest speaker, Mrs. James D. Luttrell, regent, presided as Mistress of Ceremonies.

* * *

A correction should be made in the article about the Gen. Levi Casey family in the April 1960 DAR Magazine, page 278; the Gen. Levi Casey Chapter was organized in 1952, not 1946; for Mrs. Dennis G. Colwell's splendid cooperation and generosity, she was appointed vice regent and given the privilege of naming the chapter after her illustrious ancestor, Gen. Levi Casey, by the organizing regent, Mrs. George A. Ripley.—L. Frances Luttrell.

Judea (Washington, Conn.) observed American History Month by meeting with the Brownie Scouts, Troop 74, their parents, and leaders. The chapter Flag chairman distributed Flag Codes and explained the proper way to salute the Flag. Four Brownies performed the Flag ceremony, and all present gave the Pledge of Allegiance and sang the National Anthem.

For this program the Brownies made copies of 10 flags that have flown over this country: British Ensign and Grand Union, pre-Revolutionary; Continental Flag, 1775; Bunker Hill Flag, 1775; Pine Tree Flag, 1775; Rattlesnake Flag, 1775; Betsy Ross Flag, 1777; 15 stars, 15 stripes, 1792; 48 stars, 1912; 50 stars, 1960. Each Flag was displayed by a Brownie and a brief history given. Every State was named with the year of its admission into the Union.

Judea Chapter, which sponsors this Brownie Troop, presented the Girl Scout Handbook to each of 16 Brownies who were "flying up" to the Intermediate Group. At the March meeting two Brownies presented Judea Chapter with a Certificate of Sponsorship of Girl Scout Troop Number 74. They also gave the chapter their scrapbook with the following letter:

Here is a scrapbook which we forgot to give you. We are very sorry. Thank you for the party that you gave us.

Love from
the Brownies.
—Mrs. Allison Curtis.

Jane McCrea (Glens Falls, N. Y.) celebrated its 60th anniversary at the Queensbury Hotel on January 15, 1959. Mrs. Thurman C. Warren, State Regent and honored guest speaker, gave an informative and inspiring talk on DAR projects, particularly the approved schools. Several State officers, State chairmen, regents, and representatives of other chapters, besides officers of other patriotic organizations, were guests. Mrs. Walter R. Blood, regent, read Highlights of Chapter History by decades as Mrs. Linwood E. Gregory, 1st vice regent, lighted the 10 candles representing each decade.

This chapter was organized January 27, 1899, by Josephine Clements King, who later became a member of the Continental Hall Building Committee of the National Society and still later served as State Vice Regent.

A monument erected in 1901 in Fort Edward, on the site of the massacre of Jane McCrea, is maintained by the chapter. In 1914, a boulder with a bronze plaque was dedicated, marking the site of Fort Lyman; and in 1925, another bronze plaque was presented at Memorial Park in Hudson Falls, in recognition of the service of Lafayette. The chapter also participated in the Warren County Centennial Celebration in 1913, the Sesquicentennial at Saratoga in 1927, and several other patriotic celebrations.

History prizes of \$5 have been given annually in four schools and Good Citizenship medals sponsored in nine. A Junior Group was formed in 1952; and, in 1954, the Benjamin Franklin Society, CAR, which has proved to be a credit to our chapter because of the Honor Awards it has achieved, was organized. Generous amounts of used clothing (over 700 pounds this year) and donations as memorial tributes to our deceased members, in addition to contributions toward scholarships and special needs, have been sent to the approved schools. During these years, a major project has been the copying of genealogical records, including tombstone inscriptions in approximately 100 Warren, Washington, Saratoga, and Essex County cemeteries.



(L. to r.) Miss Beatrice P. Bannon, Mrs. Hailam G. Young, and Mrs. Harry A. Whipple (past regents); Mrs. Walter R. Blood (regent); Mrs. William H. Barber and Mrs. Howard A. Glasbrook (past regents).

Jane McCrea Chapter attained the Gold Star Honor Roll for contributions to the National Building Fund, and, for

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MAGAZINE



(L. to r.) Mrs. Linwood E. Gregory (1st vice regent) presenting a chapter banner to Mrs. Walter R. Blood (regent).

five consecutive years has won the Gold Ribbon Award of the National Honor Roll.

The chapter is most grateful and proud to have received a large, hand-embroidered chapter banner, which was presented at the annual meeting by the 1st vice regent, Mrs. Gregory. The interest of members in the diversified projects is a good omen for continuous cooperation with the National Society.—*Lila Chase Blood.*

White Alloe (Parkville, Mo.). The outstanding event of the year sponsored by the chapter was the Constitution Day program at the local high school, when Missouri's Governor, Hon. James G. Blair, talked on the Constitution before an audience of 600 people, including high school students, State, district, county, and school officials, PTA representatives, college officials, and chapter members. Hon. William R. Hull, Jr., Congressman from Missouri, introduced the guest of honor.

Seven of the 30 chapter members are mother-daughter combinations and include Mrs. C. H. Curry and two daughters; Mrs. Harold Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Edward Henry; Mrs. George Harrison and daughter, Mrs. Stewart Holm; and Mrs. Ralph Kimsey and daughter, Mrs. Dianne Kimsey.

The programs through the year were built on the theme *Faith of Our Fathers*, with special emphasis, expressed in song and word, on the Christmas program.

Forty-nine star flags were distributed by the flag chairman, Mrs. A. E. Schrimsher, after Alaska was admitted to the Union; 3 medals and 11 certificates were awarded students of the 6th and 8th grades of the public and parochial schools in an essay contest on *Old*

Trails; a Good Citizen's medal to a high school senior girl; and a medal to a naturalized citizen, Dr. Jerzy Hauptmann, of Park College faculty, for commendable and notable work in education and civic responsibility.

The chapter, organized in March 1957, made the silver honor roll that year and the gold honor roll in 1958 and 1959. More than one-third of the members subscribe to the DAR Magazine. Historical programs were featured and 5 minutes devoted to national defense at each meeting.

The chapter is growing slowly but steadily in an area of Missouri where a chapter has never existed. An increased membership and promotion of DAR principles and policies in our community are our goals!—*Mrs. E. G. Aker.*

Col. William Wallace (Pittsburgh, Pa.) celebrated its silver anniversary with a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club, Pittsburgh, April 9, 1960. On April 13, 1935, Mrs. John Howard Phillips was formally presented as organizing regent by Mrs. William Herron Alexander, Pennsylvania State Regent. The name "Wallace" was chosen, as he was one of Mrs. Alexander's ancestors. William Wallace was the son of Sir Malcolm Wallace, a knight of Elderslie, Scotland, serving in the Revolutionary War in Maryland with the "Flying Camp," and later in Pennsylvania with the "Rangers of the Frontier." He became a colonel of the Militia in 1791. Col. Wallace was also an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Washington, Pa.

Mrs. William O. Frazer, regent, welcomed new members and guests. Mrs. Charlotte W. Sayre, Vice Regent of Pennsylvania Society, was the speaker and honored guest. She told us that we are the only chapter in the National Society using the unusual bookplate standard for its frontispiece. We have achieved the Gold Honor Roll again for the fifth year.

Paying homage to the Scottish ancestry of the Wallaces, the program consisted of Scottish dances by the Misses M. E. Davidson and Patty Roesch, accompanied by piper William McClay; all wore Scottish dress, according to their clans.

Silver gifts were presented to the founders and charter members—Mrs. Lawrence W. Cook, David P. Cook, Paul Cox, Myrtle B. Henry, Miss Daisie Vance, Miss Augusta Bean, Mrs. Chas. A. Brooks, John C. Hartman, T. C. Cresce, L. W. Gillette, J. E. Gross, John C. Carter, J. S. Huey, and Mrs. John Howard Phillips, and Miss Mabel King.

Past regents still among our membership are:—Mrs. John Howard Phillips, Mrs. Charles A. Brooks, John C.

Hartman, Mrs. Herbert Patterson, Mrs. Ray H. Kiser, Mrs. Charles C. Thomas, Mrs. Henry D. Stark, Mrs. Wm. R. Bingham, Mrs. C. E. Cochran, and Miss Mary E. Kick.

Andrew Krouskop, aged 9, a member of the CAR society sponsored by the Col. William Wallace Chapter, was the "Colonial boy," at the 69th Continental Congress. Andrew is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ned Krouskop of Pennwood Place; Mrs. Krouskop is a member of our Junior group. This is quite an honor for Andrew to be selected from the CAR.

Members who attended the 69th Continental Congress were: Mrs. Wm. O. Frazer, regent; Mrs. John O. Hartman, delegate (she also was hostess at the Luncheon for the Central Southwest Regents Club, of which she is President); Mrs. Herbert Patterson, past chapter regent, Honorary State Regent and Retiring Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Charles E. Cochran, past chapter regent, now serving as State Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. W. F. Ainsworth, chapter registrar.—*Mrs. Walter F. Ainsworth.*

Elizabeth Ramsey (Wheatland, Wyo.). Commemorating the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, the chapter entertained at a patriotic tea at the home of its regent, Mrs. Blaine Memmer, on February 13. Mrs. G. H. Good poured at the tea table.

Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee of Thermopolis, State Regent, honored the occasion by making her official visit to the chapter. She was presented with a cup and saucer decorated with the Wyoming State flower.



Mrs. Lyman B. Yonkee, State Regent of Wyoming, receives a gift from Mrs. Blaine Memmer, regent, Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter.

Other special guests included three senior girls, Carolyn Wright, Judy Swallow, and Joyce Fryback; each was presented with a Good Citizen's pin by the regent, assisted by Mrs. Yonkee and Mrs. Harold Nagel. Mrs. Adah Morrison, charter member of the chapter, responded to roll call by reading a letter written to her mother by Abraham Lincoln. Her mother, who was 14 years old at the time, had written to Mr. Lincoln on behalf of

a neighbor whose husband was imprisoned.

Those present enjoyed two vocal numbers by Clara Ann Rietz, who was accompanied by Mrs. Bob Memmer. Other guests were Mrs. Cleve Artery, Mrs. Bert Wright, Mrs. John Fryback, and Mrs. Mel Short.—*Mrs. Blaine Memmer.*

George Pearis (Pearisburg, Va.). July 14, 1959, the chapter presented a portrait to the Giles County court house, in the town of Pearisburg named in honor of Capt. George Pearis. He assisted in establishing American independence as captain of Montgomery County Militia, under Maj. Joseph Cloyd. October 14, 1780 the Tories were defeated at Shallow Ford on the Yadkin. Captain Pearis, severely wounded through the shoulder, was disabled from further military service.

George Pearis was the first settler where Pearisburg Station now stands, the first merchant in Giles County, and, at the May 13 Court held in the house adjacent to his dwelling, was elected presiding justice. He donated 53 acres of land, timber, and stone to erect this necessary public building in the town.



Portrait of George Pearis presented to Giles County, Va., courthouse by George Pearis Chapter.

The above portrait was presented to the county by chapter officers, and the acceptance address was made by the Hon. Vincent L. Sexton.

The portrait, copied from a daguerreotype was painted by a local artist, Miss Lucille Miller. George Pearis Chapter and local descendants made the gift.—*Nancy E. Pearson.*

Rhode Island Independence (Providence, R.I.). On February 22, 1960, this chapter celebrated its 50th anniversary, in conjunction with its observance of Washington's Birthday. A luncheon was held at Wayland Manor in Providence, with 30 members and 24 guests present, including the State Regent, Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins; and the following Honorary State

Regents—Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, Mrs. Louis Oliver, and Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories. State Officers and chapter regents completed the list of honored guests, all of whom were introduced and brought greetings. A large and beautifully decorated 50th anniversary cake was cut by State Regent and the chapter's regent, Mrs. Clarke W. Browning.



Photograph, Providence Journal-Bulletin
Mrs. Frederick N. Tompkins, State Regent, and Mrs. Clarke W. Browning, chapter regent, cutting the cake in celebration of Rhode Island Independence Chapter's 50th anniversary, February 22, 1960.

Following the luncheon, at which everyone present received a gold circlet pin, a brief meeting was held. The chapter historian, Mrs. H. Raymond Spooner, reviewed the history of this chapter, which was organized February 22, 1910, in the Old State House in Providence, where, on May 4, 1776, was passed the Rhode Island Independence Act, declaring the Colony free from the dominion of Great Britain 2 months before the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. The chapter was organized by Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, who presented it with a gavel beautifully fashioned from a piece of the paneling from this historic building; it has been used by every regent since.—*Elsie B. Williams.*

Ann Poage (Houston, Tex.). A signal honor has been bestowed upon a Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Oscie B. Saint, second vice regent of the Ann Poage Chapter, was commissioned an Admiral of the Texas Navy, Fleet Reserve, by Gov. Price Daniel of Texas. The commission was presented for the Governor by Frank E. Tritico, Admiral in the Texas Navy and Secretary of the Paul Carrington Chapter, SAR, before a meeting of the San Jacinto Chapter, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, on October 1, 1959. (Mrs. Saint is chairman of the San Jacinto Chapter Texian Navy Day Committee and serves as chapter corresponding secretary and as Assistant

State Registrar.) She is descended from Revolutionary patriot James Matthews of North Carolina, and in addition to her office as second vice regent, has served on the board of the Ann Poage Chapter for several years. Active in chapter work, civic and patriotic enterprises, we are proud that one of our members should be so honored.

The Texas Navy existed during the Republic of Texas from 1835 to 1846 and upon its annexation was absorbed into the United States Navy. In the Articles of Annexation, however, Texas reserved the right to divide itself into five separate States, retained title to all public land, and the right to maintain a Navy. In appropriate ceremonies on board the Battleship Texas, moored at the San Jacinto Battleground, on San Jacinto Day, April 21, 1958, the Hon. Price Daniel, Governor of Texas, reactivated the Texas Navy as an arm of the Civil Defense of the State and as a patriotic organization.

Prior to this date honorary commissions in the Texas Navy were given to such distinguished persons as Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, former British Ambassador Sir Roger Makins, and the ladies who organized the Texian Navy Day Celebration. Mrs. Saint is the first woman honored by the State of Texas with a commission in the newly reactivated Navy.

Col. Josiah Smith (Patchogue, N. Y.). The Merchants Division of the Patchogue Chamber of Commerce sponsored the patriotic celebration of such events as the Spirit of 1776, Washington Crossing the Delaware, Washington at Valley Forge, etc., on February 22.



Photograph by Carl Roszycki

(L. to r.) Miss Laura G. Ebell, regent, Col. Josiah Smith Chapter, chats with Bernard Gaiger (impersonator of George Washington), mounted on his trick horse, Trigger, and Susan Tucker, assistant editor of the Red and Black, Patchogue High School paper, regarding the various events in the life of George Washington.

Fifty students of the Patchogue High School participated in the parade and were guests at the patriotic tea arranged by members of the Col. Josiah Smith Chapter. The flag displayed is a copy of the Captain Hurlbut flag, which was made at Bridgehampton and

(Continued on page 679)

Genealogical Source Material

By BEATRICE KENYON, *National Chairman,
Genealogical Records Committee*

Abbe Bible Records, originally owned by Daniel Abbe, Enfield, Conn., owned by Jeanette E. Abbe of Springfield, Mass. (contributed by Mercy Warren chapter, Springfield, Mass.).

Daniel Abbe, b. Nov. 7, 1750, d. Sept. 26, 1815, aged 66 years.

Salla Pease, b. Dec. 2, 1757, d. Nov. 23, 1808, aged 51 yrs., mar. Nov. 3, 1774.

Children

Daniel Abbe, Jr., b. Aug. 22, 1775, d. Aug. 25, 1833, aged 58 yrs., mar. to Betsy Morrison Mar. 9, 1795.

Timothy Abbe, b. June 12, 1777, d. Oct. 10, 1778.

Levi P. Abbe, b. April 14, 1781, d. Aug. 13, 1848, aged 67 yrs., mar. to Dorcas Wolcott Nov. 12, 1801, d. Mar. 5, 1855, aged 71 yrs.

Sally P. Abbe, b. Mar. 28, 1783, mar. to Luther Allen Nov. 17, 1803.

George Abbe, b. Jan. 1, 1786, d. July 27, 1787.

George Abbe, b. Aug. 12, 1787, d. Apr. 3, 1811, mar. to Mary Clark May 30, 1809.

Harris Abbe, b. Nov. 4, 1790, d. 1830, mar. to Clarissa Wiggins Aug. 5, 1812.

Erastus Abbe, b. Jan. 12, 1793, d. Apr. 28, 1816, aged 23 yrs., mar. to Sally Beebe Dec. 18, 1814.

Stoddard Abbe, b. May 5, 1795, d. Apr. 12, 1800, aged 5 yrs.

Hussey Family Bible Records owned by Mrs. James Heland Peterson, 305 Homestead Rd., La Grange Park, Ill. (contributed by Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Mass.).

Marriages

Matthew Terrell and Heather G. Hussey, mar. at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, on the 9th mo. 27th, 1848.

Births

Christopher Hussey, was b. the 23 of 7th mo., 1767.

Lydia Grubb Hussey, was b. 24 of 9th mo., 1775.

Mary Ann Hussey, was b. the 28 of 11th mo., 1797.

John G. Hussey, was b. the 16 of 2nd mo., 1799.

Penrose Hussey, was b. 23 of 6th mo., 1800.

Curtis G. Hussey, was b. the 11 of 9th mo., 1802.

Ashel Hussey, was b. the 11 of 8th mo., 1804.

Eliza M. Hussey, was b. the 4 of 3rd mo., 1808.

Hannah G. Hussey, was b. the 29 of 8th mo., 1810.

Jane R. Hussey, was b. the 8 of 1st mo., 1812.

Hester G. Hussey, was b. the 27 of 9th mo., 1814.

Joseph G. Hussey, was b. the year 1817, 6th mo., 2.

Deaths

Lydia Hussey, d. the 25 of 8th mo., 1847.

Christopher Hussey, d. the 23 of 12th mo., 1857.

Eliza M. Binns, d. the 10 of 5th mo., 1856.

Mary Ann Patterson, d. 4th mo., 1st, 1865.

John G. Hussey, d. 7th mo., 28, 1868.

Hannah G. Pettit, d. 11th mo., 11, 1869.

Penrose Hussey, d. the 23 of 12th mo., 1872.

Joseph G. Hussey, d. in San Francisco, Calif., 3rd mo., 29, 1883.

Curtis G. Hussey, d. at Shadyside, Pa., 4th mo., 25, 1893.

Jane R. Pettit, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, 11th mo., 8, 1895. The last of the family of 10 brothers and sisters.

Matthew Terrell, d. at Cleveland, Ohio, 9th mo., 19, 1878. Beloved husband and father.

Hester G. Terrell, d. at Western Springs, Cook Co., Ill., 6th mo., 16, 1893. Blessed Mother.

* * *

Boston—Bishop—Taylor Bible Records. Taken from a family Bible owned by Miss Pansy E. Boston, 1106 Jefferson Street, Wilmington, Del. Copied by Miss Margaret M. Lankford (contributed by Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall Chapter).

Births

William Allen Marshall, b. in the year of our Lord Mar. 28 day 1759.

John Bishop, son of Wm., b. Apr., 29 day, 1763.

Dolly Bishop, dau. of Charles, b. Apr., 12 day, 1781.

Zipporah P. Marshall, b. Dec. 23rd, 1809.

Sarah Ann Marshall, b. Jan. 1st, 1812.

William Bishop, b. Nov., 11th day, 1817.

James Byard Bishop, b. Jan., 31st day, 1822.

George Wilson Bishop, b. June, 9th day, 1826.

Esau Boston, b. on the 10 day of June, 1810.

William S. Boston, son of Esau Boston and Sarah Ann his wife, b. Feb., 3rd day, 1835.

Charles B. Boston, son of Esau Boston and Sarah Ann, his wife, b. Apr. 16th day, 1840.

Ezra S. Boston, son of Esau Boston and Sarah Ann, his wife, b. Aug. 16th, 1846.

Sarah E. A. Boston, dau. of Esau Boston and Sarah Ann, his wife, b. Apr. 1st, 1842.

Samuel Boston, son of Esau Boston and Leah his wife, b. Feb., 17th day, 1781.

Leah Merrill, dau. Wm. Merrill and Elizabeth, his wife, b. Jan. 20th day, 1780.

James E. Boston, son of Wm. Boston and Anna his wife, b. Apr., 16th day, 1861.

William A. Boston, son of Wm. Boston and Anna his wife, b. Sept. 24, 1863.

Laura May, dau. of Roland L. Taylor and Lizzie A. his wife, b. 5th day of Dec., 1872.

Charles Rowland Taylor, son of Rowland L. Taylor and Lizzie his wife, b. Feb., the 24th, 1815.

Deaths

William Allen Marshall, departed this life Oct., 23rd day, 1816.

Charles Bishop, departed this May, 28th day, 1805.

Cap John Bishop, departed this life Oct., 5 day, 1829.

Dolly Bishop, widow of Capt. John Bishop, departed this life Oct., 4th day, 1842 or 1822 (?).

Zipporah P. Welborn(?), departed this life May 31st, 1838, age 28 years 5 ms. and 8 days.

James Byard Bishop, departed this life Mar. 24th, 1849, age 27 years, 1 m., and 24 days.

George W. Bishop, departed this life Mar. 6th, 1903, aged 77 years 3 ms., 3 days.

Charles B. Boston, departed this life May 20th, 1913, age 73 years.

Samuel M. Boston of Esau, departed this life on Friday, 20th day of Dec., 1839.

Esau Boston, Senior, departed this life on Wednesday night, Febry 4th, A.D. 1846, in the 93rd year of his age.

Esau Boston, departed this life Thursday, the 12th day of Apr., 1855, age 44 y., 7 mo., and 7 days.

Rowland and L. Taylor, departed this life on the 11th day of Jan., 1881, age 35 years and 15 days.

Isaac W. Taylor, Son of Rowland L. Taylor & Lizzie, d. June the 25, 1878, age 1 year 5 ms. and 21 days.

Lizzie A. Taylor, wife of Rowland L. Taylor, departed this life Aug. 18th 1890, age 42 years 4 ms. and 17 days.

Marriages

Capt. John Bishop and Dolly Marshall, m. on 12th day of Jan., 1817.

Esau Boston and Sarah Ann Marshall, m. on the 24th day of Apr., 1834.

William S. Boston and Anna H Lam—, m. on the 20th day of June, 1860.

Capt. Roland L. Taylor and Lizzie A. Boston, m. on the 31st day of Jan., 1872.

Ezra S. Boston & Lida ? Phillips was, m. on the 3rd day of Dec., 1875.

Samuel Boston and Leah Merrill, m. Sept. 17 day. In the year of our Lord 1801.

Charles B. Boston and Phoebe—(?)—Davis, m. Dec. 24th, 1856 (this year is not clear).

* * *

Family Bible of Micajah and Sarah Roberts Lippincott (now in possession of Marion Mulford Thompson, Gainesville, Ga.).

Births

Micajah Lippincott, was b. the 23rd of the 10th m., 1763.

Sarah Lippincott, was b. the 8th of the 3rd m., 1764.

Benjamin Lippincott, was b. the 28th of the 9th m., 1788.

Ann Lippincott was b. the 27th of the 7th m., 1790.

Mary and George Lippincott was b. the 11th of the 11th m., 1792.

Samuel Lippincott was b. the 7th of the 6th m., 1794.

Micajah Lippincott, Jr., was b. the 9th of the 11th m., 1795.

William Lippincott was b. the 26th of the 9th m., 1800.

Sarah R. Lippincott was b. the 21st of the 11th m., 1805.

Rebecca R. Lippincott was b. the 23rd of the 1st m., 1807.

The Ages of Joseph and Mary Kain and their Children.

Joseph Kain was b. Feb. the 22nd, 1788.

Mary Kain was b. Nov. the 11th, 1792.

Sarah L. Kain, daughter of Joseph and Mary Kain, was b. Oct. the 9th, 1821.

Mary S. Kain, daughter of Joseph and Mary Kain, was b. Jan. the 31st, 1823.

Elizabeth R. Kain, daughter of Joseph and Mary Kain, was b. Feb. the 12th, 1827.

Deaths

Joseph Kain, d. Oct. 29th, 1869.

Mary Kain, d. Feb. 15th, 1882.

* * *

Family Bible Records of William Githens and Maryanne Osborn (now in possession of Marion Mulford Thompson, Gainesville, Ga.).

Marriages

William Githens, m. to Maryanne Osborn, Apr. fourth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—29.

William C. Githens and Sarah L. Kain, m. on Tuesday (LIPPINCOTT) Dec. 4th, A.D. 1849.

Charles W. Githens and Sallie Clement, m. Tuesday, Dec. 21st, 1880.

Births

William Githens son of John and Elizabeth Githens, b. Dec. the twenty six in

the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four.

Maryanne Osborn, dau. of Nehemiah and Ellen Osborn, b. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, Feb. 24.

John C. Githens, son of William and Maryann Githens, b. Aug. fifth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Sarah L. Kain, dau. of Joseph Kain and Mary his wife, b. Oct. 9th, A. D. 1821.

Charles W. Githens, Son of William C. Githens and Sarah L. his Wife, b. Oct. 2nd, A. D. 1850.

Morris Chalkley Githens and William C. Githens, b. Oct. 19th, 1881—sons of Charles W. and Sallie C. Githens.

Deaths

Maryann, wife of William C. Githens, departed this life Mar. 9th, A.D. 1845. Aged 86 years & 13 days.

William C. Githens, departed this life Nov. 21st, A. D. 1879. Aged 75 years.

Charles W. Githens, departed this life Jan. 28th, A. D. 1911. Aged 61 years.

Tull and Fitzgerald Families Bible Records, of Somerset and Worcester Counties, Md. This Bible was owned by Miss Ethel Dix, Pocomoke City, Md. Copied by Miss Margaret Myrtle Lankford, 420 Montgomery St. Laurel, Md. (Contributed by Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall Chapter.)

Births

John Tull, son of Richard and Betsy his wife, b. A.D. 1812, Oct. 20.

Thomas W. Tull, b. May 25, 1836.

Mary J. Tull, b. Febr. 24, 1839.

John S. Tull, b. Sept. 18, A.D. 1841.

Elizabeth Tull, b. Apr. 19, A.D. 1844.

Henrietta Frances Tull, b. June 26, A.D. 1846.

Elisha James Tull, b. Jan. 19, 1850.

Susan E. Tull, b. June 24, 1852.

Indiana Tull, dau. of John C. and Jane Tull, b. at Jamestown the 20th day of June, A.D. 1853.

Henry C., son of John C. and Jane Tull, b. at Revell's Neck the 11th day of Sept., 1857.

Hiram S. Crowell, b. in the year of our Lord 1822.

Fitzgerald Births

Jane Fitzgerald, b. Nov. 24, 1816.

Thomas Henry Fitzgerald, b. Dec. 19, 1818.

Harriet S. Fitzgerald, b. May 22, 1821.

Henry J. Fitzgerald, b. June 16, 1823.

John Fitzgerald, b. Aug. 11, 1825.

Marriages

John C. Tull and Jane Fitzgerald, married by Rev. Joshua Thomas on Mar. 1st, 1834.

Isaac H. Milligan and Mary I. or J. Tull, m. by Rev. Vaughn Smith on June the 11th, 1856.

Edward Washington Milligan and Elizabeth A. Tull, m. by Rev. T. L. Tompkinson Dec. 11th, A.D. 1867.

John Smith Tull and Rebecca A. Covington, m. by Rev. T. E. Martindale, Dec. 18th, A. D. 1869.

James H. Hayman and Henrietta F. Tull, m. by Rev. Wm. Long, Mar. 9, 1870.

E. James Tull and Matilda McDaniel, m. by Rev. Wm. Long Jan. the 5th, 1870.

Deaths

Thomas W. Tull, d. Aug. 17th, 1840, aged 4 years 3 m. and 24 days.

Susan E. Tull, departed this life July the 2, 1852, aged 9 days.

Harriet S. Fitzgerald, alias Gage, wife of Wm. L. Gage, departed this life on the 24th day of Feb., A.D. 1854, aged 32 years, 7 m., and 2 days.

John Custis Tull, d. Sept. 10, 1867, aged 54 years, 10 m., and 21 days.

Family Bible Records of the Hall Family. Bible is owned by Miss Wilhelm Amelia Walters, 400 Market Street, Pocomoke City, Md. Copied by Miss Margaret M. Lankford. (Contributed by Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall Chapter.)

Marriages

Jerome Bonaparte Hall and Julia C. Merrill, m. the 21, of Jan., 1852.

Jerome Bonaparte Hall and Fannie E. Smaw, m. Nov. 14, 1867—his 2nd wife.

Births

Littleton F. Hall, the son of Jerome and Julia C. Hall, b. July 13, 1853.

Levin B. Hall, the son of J. B. and Julia C. Hall, b. June 23, 1855.

Harriet A. Hall, the dau. of J. B. and Julia C. Hall, b. Dec. 10, 1858.

Mary Ellen Hall, the dau. of Jerome B. and Julia C. Hall, b. Mar. 24, 1861.

William J. Hall, b. Jan. 7, 1864.

William Edmund Lee, son of Jerome B. and Fannie E. Hall, b. Aug. 18, 1870.

Mary Macon Hall, the dau. of Mr. J. B. and F. E. Hall, b. Aug. 25, 1874.

Fannie E. Hall, dau. of Mr. J. B. and Mrs. F. E. Hall, b. Mar. 20, 1875.

Deaths

Leven B. Hall, departed this life, the 4 day of Sept., 1857, age 2 years and two ms. and fourteen days.

Mary E. Hall, departed this life 16th of Sept. 1862, age 1 year 5 ms. and 23 days.

William J. Hall, departed this life on the 11th day of May 1869.

William Edward Lee, son of Jerome B. and Fannie E. Hall, departed this life July 1871, age 11 ms.

Julia C. Hall, wife of Jerome Bonaparte Hall, departed this life Apr. 6, 1865.

Amelia Hall, mother of Jerome Bonaparte Hall, departed this life Dec. 6, 1866.

Fannie E. dau. of J. B. and Fannie E. Hall, d. July 16, 1876.

Adams—Carver Bible Records in Somerset County, Md. This Bible is owned by Mrs. Helen Carver Hodges, R.F.D. Marion, Md. Copied by Miss Margaret M. Lankford. (Contributed by Brig. Gen. Rezin Beall Chapter.)

Marriages

James Thomas Adams and Elizabeth Ann Adams, joined in wedlock by Rev. John Maddox Nov. 10, 1847.

Alpheus L. Carver and Elizabeth B. Adams, joined in wedlock by Rev. James Handy Mar. 24, A.D. 1880.

Rev. Richard Lloyd and Macon Elizabeth Carver, joined in wedlock by Rev. W. W. Wood June 5, 1912.

Gordon Atkinson Carver and Mabel Reid, joined in wedlock Feb. 16, 1914.

James Lee Carver and S. Caroline Coulburn, joined in wedlock by John E. Parker Mar. 26, 1919.

Edward B. Hodges and Mary Helen Carver, joined in wedlock by Rev. Richard Lloyd, D.D., June 26, 1923.

Hardin Frank Davis and Janet Elizabeth Carver, joined in wedlock by ——— July 21, 1941, in Bay City, Mich.

Dr. Gordon Baxter Carver and Barbara Jane Green, joined in wedlock Mar. 27, 1943, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Births (Adams)

Samuel Adams, b. Apr. the 6, 1792.

Mary Ann Adams, b. Oct. 19, 1805.

James T. Adams, b. Dec. 11, 1823.

Elizabeth Ann Adams, b. Dec. 18, 1826.

Samuel James Adams, b. July 29, 1849, and d. Aug. 5th, 1849.

William Thomas Adams, b. July 10, 1850, and d. July 10, 1850.

Priscilla Adams, b. Feb. 1, 1829.

Samuel T. Adams, b. Jan. 20, 1832.

John J. Adams, b. Apr. 6, 1834.

Amelia E. Adams, b. Mar. 23, 1837.

Araanner Adams, b. Sept. 19, 1839.

Caroline J. Adams, b. Oct. 8, 1843.

Mary Elizabeth Bradford Adams, b. Nov. 6, 1851.

Sarah Emily Adams, b. July 10, 1853, and d. Aug. 12, 1853.

Virginia Caroline Adams, b. Nov. 30th, 1854.

Samuel James Adams, b. Sept. 22, 1856.

Births (Carver)

Alpheus Leandrew Carver, b. Feb. 16, 1859.

Macon Elizabeth Carver, b. Jan. 17, 1881.

James Lee Carver, b. Oct. 2, 1882.

Virginia A. Carver, b. Apr. 18, 1884.

Gordon A. Carver, Mar. 7, 1886.

Mary Helen Carver, May 5, 1889.

Gordon Baxter Carver, b. Jan. 21, 1915.

Janet Elizabeth Carver, b. Nov. 19, 1916.

James Gordon Carver, b. Feb. 14, 1947.

Richard Lane Carver, b. Nov. 1, 1950.

Caroline Coulbourn Carver, b. Feb. 19, 1889.

Births (Davis)

Elizabeth Adams Davis, b. June 5, 1943.

Judith Bracelin Davis, b. Apr. 9, 1945.

Susan Helen Davis, b. Mar. 22, 1952.

Virginia Lee Davis, b. May 1954.

Births (Lloyd)

Richard Lloyd, b. June 5, 1880, in Newtown, Wales.

Deaths

James Thomas Davis, departed this life Nov. 29, 1857, aged 33 years, 11 ms. and 18 days.

Virginia C. Adams, departed this life Oct. 18, 1878, aged 23 years, 10 m. 18 days.

Elizabeth A. Adams, departed this life Oct. 22, 1879, aged 52 years, 10 mo. 4 da.

Alpheus L. Carver, departed this life May 26, 1918, age 59 yrs. 3 mo. 11 da.

Gordon A. Carver, departed this life Dec. 11, 1918, age 32 years, 9 mo. and 4 days.

Caroline Coulbourn Carver, departed this life Mar. 5, 1920, age 31 yrs. and 16 days.

Elizabeth B. Carver, departed this life Feb. 16, 1938, age 86 years, 3 mos. and 10 days.

Virginia Adams Carver, departed this life May 7, 1951, age 67 years, 18 days.

Rev. Richard Lloyd, departed this life Sept. 17, 1946, age 66 years, 3 mo., 12 da.

Macon Carver Lloyd, departed this life Nov. 4, 1951.

Edward B. Hodges, departed this life Nov. 12, 1955.

Queries

Fitz-Randolph—(Randolph)—Wanted names of Fitz-Randolphs of Mass., N.J., Pa. who removed to Va. and changed name to Randolph, leaving off Fitz. Particularly interested in Nathaniel Randolph, Va., or Pa., in Rev. War, possibly of old Fitz-Randolphs.—Mrs. Peyton B. Randolph, 219 Beech St., Plainview, Tex.

Hutchinson—(Hutcherson) — Want ances., parents, dates, and places of Charles Hutchinson, b. Grainger Co., Tenn., d. 1829, mar. Rebecca Skillman, d. 1846, Tenn., also full inf. on their son Hezekiah.—Flavous Hutcheson, Box 1376, State College, Miss.

Baldwin—Kimbrough—Wanted ances., desc., parents, dates, and places of Mordecai Baldwin and wife. Sara (Sally) Kimbrough.—Miss. Grace Standiford, 2801 Quebec St., Washington 8, D.C.

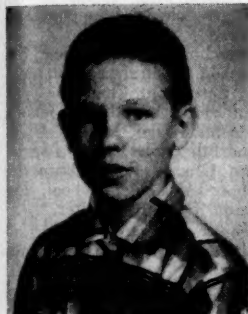
Heath—Wilson—Want parents, dates, and places of Levi Heath, b. 1782, and wife. Mary Wilson, b. 1792, from Craven Co., N.C., moving to Johnson Co., Tenn., bef. 1836, also Rev. record of Levi's father and other pertinent facts.—Mrs. Jeremiah Welch, 25 DeKoven Court, Brooklyn 30, N.Y.

Barber—Want full inf. as to parents, bros., sisters, etc., of William Barber, b. (Continued on page 674)

The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund at Tamasee

By Lynn Brussock

National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee



Henry Vinson
(age 13, grade 6).



Gertrude Ellenburg
(age 16, grade 10).



Ronnie Stanley
(age 11, grade 4).



Hershell Justus
(age 17, grade 11).

OUR National Society has been vitally interested in education since its organization 70 years ago, and one of the main interests of Daughters in this field is the work done by the schools and colleges that are our DAR schools. The Junior Membership Committee actively shares this interest, and each year since 1938 has contributed to the educational programs at these schools through the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, our only national fund-raising project: this money is used at our own two schools and other schools in which our DAR School Committee is interested.

Last year contributions and the proceeds of the Junior Membership Bazaar held throughout Congress week swelled the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund enough for us to distribute \$2,600 each to Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee DAR Schools and \$2,300 to Lincoln Memorial University.

This month we shall review the use of our Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund allocation to Tamasee DAR School. Tamasee, "the place of the sunlight of God," in the hills of South Carolina, has 12 grades with approximately 475 students; 240 of these boys and girls board at the school, coming from the rural mountain sections of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The balance of the students live in surrounding communities and attend classes as day students.

Scholarship money received at Tamasee is divided into scholarships of \$200 each. Hence, this year, the

DAR Juniors will have 13 scholarship children at Tamasee. The school encourages the children to can blackberries, huckleberries, and other fruit in glass jars, which the school furnishes, and also to help the school financially in a small way if possible; however, by and large the school receives very little money from the children, so scholarships are indeed the lifeblood of the school. Since all who board need this kind of help, there is no definite plan to designate which students will receive the Helen Pouch Scholarships.

As we look at these young Americans whom we are helping to mold, the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund comes to life. To them the opportunity for education is cherished, for a year at Tamasee provides formal schooling which they would not have otherwise. Our investment in their future, the efforts made to earn contributions to the fund, helps not only these boys and girls but also strengthens the future of our nation, for

America becomes greater as Americans are taught in the finest tradition, which is typified by Tamasee.

In addition to the four students pictured at the top of the page, the Helen Pouch Scholarship students last year included: Hoyt Lee Watts and Robert Romey, 12-year-old sixth graders; Jerry Owens, an eighth grader; Claude Webb, a 13-year-old fourth-grader; Hershell Swafford, a 10-year-old from a family of six children; Paul Waters, a 13-year-old eighth grader. Many of these children are from large families, and most of them have only one parent or are orphaned. They come from communities with names such as Scaly, Pumpkintown, West Union, Ebenezer, Mountain Ridge, and Pleasant Ridge.

These, then, are the boys and girls who make worthwhile at Tamasee the many bazaars, bake sales, card parties, stationery sales, and other activities. Junior Membership Committee members undertake to earn their contributions to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. Whether you are patronizing a Junior money-raising project or working to make it a success, your investment in these children will be lasting, far beyond the monetary value of your contribution, in the lives of our Helen Pouch Scholarship students. Next month we shall meet the Helen Pouch Scholarship students at Lincoln Memorial University to see how your investment there also grows with the years through the girls who receive the vitally needed assistance from our Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

WITH THE OCCUPATION FORCES

by ALMA L. GRAY

Regent, Akron Chapter, Akron, Ohio

My fields lie fallow where the rabbits run.
Their strength is vetch and mullein wild
as rain
In autumn, I have seen their blowing grain
Full thigh-deep for the reaper—now the sun
Slants down on mustard-bright oblivion.
A world away I dream of blue vervain
And yarrow roots, remembering the pain
Of wresting earth from each tenacious one.

I am invader here; firmly I stand
Unconquerable upon this ravished soil.
I take and give return—like squatter seeds
That in my absence repossess my land.
For what my sweat, my endless hours of
toil?
My mouth grows bitter tasting time and
weeds.

Junior American Citizens

By Mary Glenn Newell
Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity

Colorado (Miss Mary Bell Offutt, State JAC Chairman) won first prize for the best publicity sent in for the JAC Publicity Scrapbook, 1959-60. Miss Offutt is a most enthusiastic and devoted supporter of JAC and has been an outstanding State Chairman for several years.

Four sixth grade clubs of the Centennial School, Trinidad, Colo., sponsored by Santa Fe Trail Chapter, DAR, and directed by Miss Elizabeth Harris, deserve special mention. They use the JAC ritual, prayer, motto, and creed in their meetings. In addition to their regular meetings, in which they observe special days and birthdays of patriots with appropriate programs, they have many extra activities. Some are as follows: Made dioramas of Thanksgiving Day scenes; girls dressed dolls for Historical Doll Contest, 1958-59; boys made bird houses; one boy made a model of the *USS Constitution* and one a replica of the Liberty Bell; another carved "J.A.C." in wood; several made figurines of famous patriots, the Pilgrims, and Colonial men and women; a scrapbook of press notices was prepared. They assisted the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion Auxiliary in their respective poppy programs; cancer drive, crutch drive, and March of Dimes and made a donation for patients at the Fort Lyons Hospital. They observed American History Month (February) with an historical exhibit at a local store, displaying the above items they had made and historical documents and relics they had collected.

Of interest is the play given at their Christmas program—reenactment of the first Christmas Day celebration in America in 1608 at Jamestown, Va. The following original prayer by Mary Lou Nicol, a member, was used in the Thanksgiving Day program:

On this Thanksgiving Day
We are thankful in every way
For all the things we have and do.
For Pilgrims landing safely, too,
To make us so free—
Free to worship Thee
On this Thanksgiving Day.

Santa Fe Trail Chapter supplied the clubs with the following literature,

obtained from the National Defense Committee, National Headquarters: The Americans' Creed, What the Constitution Means to You, Bill of Rights, Our Republic, Story of the Pledge of Allegiance, and the Flag Code. Also Good Citizenship Citations, and for use as prizes, the booklet, *So Proudly We Hail*.

La Junta, Colo., is also "up-and-coming," with JAC Clubs in all seven elementary schools. The Columbian School Clubs observed American History Month with an historic exhibit in the school auditorium, where many interesting items collected by the children were on display.

Interesting reports and news items have come in from several States, and we hope to use them soon. Meanwhile, don't let the delay discourage you—continue to send in your Club news, especially newspaper clippings for our 1960-61 JAC Publicity Scrapbook. (Send direct to Mary Glenn Newell, Vice Chairman in Charge of Publicity, 3060 16th St., NW., Washington 9, D. C.)

The following Contest Prize Winners for 1959-60 complete the list. (We do not have space for winners of Honorable Mention awards.)

SONGS

- Div. 3 (5th and 6th grades):
1st—*Texas*: Group project—Berry School, "Flying Crusaders," Houston, Alexander Love Chapter.
2d—*Pennsylvania*: Roger Gresh, Upper Gwynedd Elementary School, West Point; Towamencian Chapter.
3d—*Nebraska*: Larry Dean Kubicek, District 87 School, Lincoln; St. Leger Cowley Chapter.
Div. 4 (7th and 8th grades):
1st—*Pennsylvania*: Bertha Boyd, Friendship School, Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Chapter.
2d—*Nebraska*: Janice Homolka, Dist. 73 School, Lincoln; St. Leger Cowley Chapter.
3d—*Nebraska*: Jeanne L. Duba, District 97 School, Lincoln; St. Leger Cowley Chapter.

George Washington's Railroad

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, successor of the James River (Canal) Company founded by George Washington in Richmond, Va., in 1785, is this year celebrating the 175th anniversary of this event.

The celebration started on New Year's Day with a "sound-off" of all bells, sirens, horns, and whistles on the railroad, which was joined by various communities along the railroad rights-of-way in eight States

PLAYS

- Div. 3 (5th and 6th grades):
1st—*Georgia*: Helen Gay Witherspoon, Fernbank School, Atlanta; Baron DeKalb Chapter.
2d (tie)—*West Virginia*: Jewell Means, Campbell's Creek School, Tad.
Florida: Group project, 6th grade, Golden Glades School; John MacDonald Chapter.
3d (tie)—*New York*: Group project, 5th grade, Rockoff Central School, Mamaroneck; Larchmont Chapter.
Texas: Bill Prollier, Southland School, Houston; Anne Poage Chapter.
Div. 4 (7th and 8th grades):
1st—*Georgia*: Group effort, Dramatics Club, Hooper Alexander School, Decatur; Baron DeKalb Chapter.
2d (tie)—*Tennessee*: Becky Gunther, Calvert Jr. High, Nashville; Belle Meade Chapter.
New York: Sheila Kelly, St. Patrick School, Glen Cove; Oyster Bay Chapter.
3d (tie)—*Nebraska*: Susie Sasek, Dist. 97 School, Lincoln; St. Leger Cowley Chapter.
Pennsylvania: Phil Lutz, Lee School, Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh Chapter.

CLUB PROJECTS

- Div. 1 (Kindergarten, 1st and 2d grades):
1st—*Colorado*: Central School, Allamasa; Allamasa Chapter.
Div. 2 (3d and 4th grades):
1st—*New York*: Miss Sykes 4th grade, Mamaroneck Ave. School, Mamaroneck; Larchmont Chapter.
2d—*Pennsylvania*: The Betsy Ross Club, Greenfield School, Pittsburgh.
3d—*Mississippi*: The Darling School, Darling; James Gilliam Chapter.
Div. 3 (5th and 6th grades):
1st (tie)—*New York*: JAC Club, Murray Ave. School, Larchmont; Larchmont Chapter.
Georgia: Jim Cherry School, DeKalb County; Baron DeKalb Chapter.
2d (tie)—*Missouri*: Lincoln JAC Club, Hamilton; Major Molly Chapter. Jefferson JAC Club, Hamilton; Major Molly Chapter.
3d (tie)—*Virginia*: John Marks Club, Purcellville School, Purcellville, Ketoc-ton Chapter.
New York: Famous Heroes JAC Club, Central School, Mamaroneck; Larchmont Chapter.
Georgia: Mrs. Marshall's 5th grade, Sexton Woods School, Decatur; Baron DeKalb Chapter.
Div. 4 (7th and 8th grades):
1st—*Oklahoma*: Tecumseh JAC Club, Shawnee; Wunagiss Chapter.
2d—*Illinois*: George Washington JAC Club, George Washington Junior High, Rockford; Rockford Chapter.
3d (tie)—*Missouri*: Robert E. Lee JAC Club, New Madrid; Lucy Jefferson Lewis Chapter.
New York: St. Patrick School, Glen Cove, L. I. Oyster Bay Chapter. ♦

and Canada. The Virginia General Assembly, both Senate and House, passed resolutions saluting the railroad for 175 years of transportation progress. On February 22, the C&O placed a wreath on Washington's tomb in Mount Vernon to honor the "Father of American Transportation." The annual meeting of railroad shareowners was held this year at Williamsburg on April 28.

FROM OUR BOOKSHELF

IN AND OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE, by Ona Griffin Jeffries, published by Wilfred Funk, Inc., New York. 1960. pp. 404 \$8.50.

This backward glance into the social and domestic life of the Presidents and their ladies from the Washingtons to the Eisenhowers is perfectly timed, since a new first family will be moving into the White House early next year.

The entertaining habits, social etiquette, customs, and temperaments of those who once lived there are woven into a fascinating story that reads like fiction. The author, a member of Constitution Chapter, Washington, D. C., spent more than 20 years in ferreting out little-known facts and assembling the 100 or more drawings and photographs that recreate vividly and authentically the times described.

One reads how Thomas Jefferson kept his inauguration "simple and devoid of ceremony"; at the appointed hour, he and five or six of his fellow boarders at the Conrad boarding house on New Jersey Avenue walked to the Capitol, where he took the oath of office, and afterward walked back to his lodgings.

Twenty thousand admirers, arriving in everything from fringed buckskin and coonskin caps to formal attire, jammed through the doors of the White House when Andrew Jackson became President.

No dancing, cards, or frivolities were allowed by James Knox and Sarah Polk. The Taylors, Fillmores, and Pierces also maintained austere entertaining habits. Mrs. Zachary Taylor, who was 63 and frail when her husband entered the White House, preferred the quiet of her own rooms, where she knitted and smoked her corncob pipe, to the demands of Washington society, so she relegated the role of official hostess to her daughter, Betty. Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes was known as Lemonade Lucy because she would not permit the serving of alcoholic beverages.

Mary Todd Lincoln, the ambitious wife of the Great Emancipator, was noted for her lavish entertainment and extravagance in dress. Her gown for the second inaugural ball cost \$2000.

Ulysses and Julia Grant plunged into an orgy of entertaining and unheard of extravagance. Dinners consisted of 29 courses and lasted for 2 or 3 hours. Six wine glasses stood at each cover. Chester A. Arthur was so fastidious that he refused to move into the White House until it had been refurbished. Twenty-four wagonloads of the old furniture were sold at auction.

The only President to be married in the White House was Grover Cleveland. He was a bachelor when elected, but a year later he and his 22-year-old ward, Frances Folsom, were married. She was the youngest of all the White House mistresses. John Tyler had the biggest family—14 children, 7 by each of his wives.

Benjamin and Caroline Harrison were deeply religious and held family prayers daily. Caroline was a talented musician, painter, and floriculturist. Orchids were her favorite flower. She grew them, painted them, wore them, and even had the fabric of one of her favorite gowns woven with an orchid motif. (This gown is on display in the DAR Museum and may be viewed by the public.) While still First Lady she became the first President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution (October 1, 1890) and it was she who initiated the DAR tradition of wearing orchid corsages. It was her idea to collect the china of past Presidents and to arrange it in order for posterity. William Howard and Helen Taft celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary with a brilliant dinner and dance; 8000 invitations were issued. President Taft was so large that a special size bathtub was installed, as he got stuck in the old one every time he took a bath and had to be pulled out. Pauline, the Tafts' cow, was the last of her species to chew her cud on White House grass. President Taft was the first to have an automobile, Calvin Coolidge had the first radio, and Harry Truman the first television set.

The second Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, in the interest of economy and to save manpower during World War I, put sheep on the White House lawn and sold the wool at auction to raise funds for the Red Cross. China for White House use had heretofore been imported; but President Wilson felt that American china was appropriate, so a service for 120, 1700 pieces, was purchased from the Lenox Pottery in New Jersey.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the only President to serve more than two terms. His wife, Eleanor, shared his interests, including politics and world affairs. Their five children were spirited and gay, and the White House was always a beehive of activity. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of the British Empire were guests of the Roosevelts, first at the White House and then at their Hyde Park home, where they were entertained in typical American fashion. Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated for his fourth term on January

20, 1945, and his death occurred on April 12 of that same year.

Vice President Harry Truman, took the oath of office that evening, with his wife and daughter and Cabinet members looking on. During a part of this administration the Trumans lived in Blair House while the deteriorating White House was being restored and redecorated. Official entertainment was, necessarily, moved to the nearby Carlton Hotel.

Dwight and Mamie Eisenhower, the first Republicans to occupy the White House in 20 years, moved in on January 20, 1953. An unprecedented number of heads of state and representatives of foreign governments have been entertained during this administration, including Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and Nikita Khrushchev, Premier of the Soviet Union.

There is a sprinkling of first ladies' favorite recipes throughout the book. China, silver, table settings, and floral arrangements are described and illustrated. The mirrored plateau that President Monroe ordered from France at a cost of 6000 francs has been used during every administration since.

Although the social and domestic life of the residents of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue has been stressed rather than the political aspects, American history is presented in such an entertaining style that the book is worthy of a place in every library. It would make an ideal gift.—*Review prepared by Laura May (Mrs. Ernest Barkstill) Jones, Constitution Chapter, Washington, D. C.*

NARCISSA WHITMAN, by Opal Sweazea Allen. Binfords & Mort, Portland, Oreg. 1959. 325 pp. \$3.95.

The story of Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, the golden-haired pioneer missionary who, with Eliza Hart Spalding, crossed the Rockies in 1836, remains one of the epics of America. Her husband, Dr. Marcus Whitman, had already made a trip to the Far West and returned bringing a young Nez Perce boy, rechristened Richard. From the first, Narcissa showed her well-known common sense by selecting, as her wedding gown, a black bombazine frock that could be "her good black dress" for many years and would be more appropriate for frontier life than the customary bridal white.

The famous journey included travel by sleigh, railroad, canal boat, river steamer, covered wagon, and horseback; and, in spite of the obvious hardships of travel across the mountains, Narcissa arrived at Fort Walla Walla in excellent health.

Although many of the Indians seemed friendly, an instinctive act of Narcissa's may have led to her eventual

(Continued on page 685)

THE TENNESSEE MOLD

By Margaret Sanders Smith

Margaret Gaston Chapter, Lebanon, Tenn.

IN NOVEMBER the ghost winds blow across the narrow strip of America called Tennessee. The wind rises with the mist from a strange land that has nurtured a strange breed of men—a breed apart.

This is the season when there is a stirring from the ancient mountain fortress of the Smokies, down the rushing waters of the Cumberland and the Tennessee, across the high plateau above the rolling blue-grass country, down into the rich black lowlands that lie spraddled along the mighty Mississippi. The November winds swirl above a land unchanged by the centuries, and in the wind sounds can be heard—the soft step of the long-haired hunters, the tall men, the advance guard of the blue-eyed Anglo Saxon men of destiny who cast the mold for the type that was to people this land of the Western Waters.

The rugged Tennessee land called to the hardy. There is a oneness about the freedom-seeking men from the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland or Pennsylvania who crossed the great Appalachian wall to carve out a civilization by the freedom pattern. Something happened to those men who came to the west in crossing that forbidding barrier that had for so many years contained colonial settlement within the narrow confines touching the Atlantic. Those who crossed over cut the ties with the European ideologies of the coast and became free men.

When this land was still very young, only 66 years after the founding of Jamestown, two men rode out of the east into the great mountains. Awed, they turned their eyes toward the 6,000-foot peaks towering above them. They wrote that the great mountain barrier seemed to "loom up like a vast blue wall, mocking them and daring them to venture forward." The year was 1673; the men, one James Needham, a Virginia woodsman, and Gabriel Arthur, an indentured servant. With several Indian scouts they had been sent out by a Virginian, Abraham Wood, for "finding out the ebbing and flowing of the Waters on the other side of

the mountain in order to discover the South Sea."

They failed to find the South Sea, but they penetrated the Tennessee land as far west as the Cherokee town on the banks of the Little Tennessee River. They set the course that in the following hundred years was to be pursued by men who gave America its first proclamation of free men governing themselves.

This Tennessee land, even after two centuries, remains in many sections much the same as it appeared then. But the land was old, then, and many men had known it before the Virginians.

De Soto had seen the indescribable Tennessee haze that tints the hills and mountains an uncapturable blue and intensifies the greenness of the rank Tennessee foliage to unreality. De Soto and his plundering, swash-buckling band had burned and pillaged the villages of the Creek and Cherokee in their vicious search for gold. And legend has it that even now the body of the greedy warrior lies at the bottom of the Mississippi beneath the Chickasaw Bluffs at Memphis where he had raised the flag of Spain.

Father Marquette and Joliet had beached their square-sailed canoes near the site of Memphis and claimed the land for France; and La Salle, arriving at those same Chickasaw Bluffs later, threw up a crude mud-works fortification near the mouth of the Hatchie River. They and the French traders trod the alluvial black loam at the Memphis delta.

Some of the French came into the middle country. The fossilized gray limestone, the night-black shales, the vermilion clays backdropped the cloudlike opalescence of the fresh water pearls. The flash of the cardinal, the exotic lavender of the passion flower, the bison, bear, wolf, and deer had made the middle lands the Indian hunting grounds, and the creatures in the canebrakes, against the outline of the dank green cedars and the sweet-flowering tulip poplars, were more tame than the flamboyant colors of the trumpet vine that the unknown Mound Builders saw so

long before the coming of the Creek, Chickasaw, and Cherokee.

But the future of the land and the men it was to mold was to come from the east. And it was men that the land produced. The image of long hunters has not dimmed. Buckskin-clad, with their deadly rifles, these tall men were the prototypes of the tall Tennesseans who were to form a cavalcade from the old world east into the new world of tomorrow. From those days in 1757, when the erudite Dr. Thomas Walker led his party of Virginians down the Valley of the Holston, across the Clinch, and up into what would become Kentucky, and found in the Cumberland Gap the great rock doorway to the West, the names of those who came to the land are the magic sounds of that call in the November winds, even now.

There was the legendary Daniel Boone carving out the Wilderness Road, the daring William Bean building his lone cabin along the Watauga and setting the example for the hearty North Carolinians who were to settle nearby and light freedom's first fire in the Wilderness.

They did just that. Long before the Declaration of Independence those Wataugans wrote out for all the world to see, the first constitution written by free men.

The sounds of freedom rang from the crack of the long rifles at Kings Mountain. The irrepressible John Sevier, joining with Isaac Shelby and William Campbell, secured the freedom of a new Nation when they led their Tennesseans up Kings Mountain to defeat the British and thus make possible the victory at Yorktown.

James Robertson, leading his band of followers to the Great Salt Lick at Nashville, was one with John Donelson and his company, braving the 4 long months of hardship in the voyage of the good boat *Adventure* from the Holston River, through the treacherous shoals of the Tennessee, into the Ohio, and up the Cumberland to join the settlers at Nashville. There is a similarity in the dedication of the devout Samuel Doak, pushing westward with his Bible to found the first college west of the mountains, and the fierce dedication of the fearless Andrew Jackson to forever subdue Creek and British alike; and as President, press upon the heart of the new Nation a new

(Continued on page 676)

H O N O R I N G
MRS. THEODORE MORFORD
STATE REGENT OF TENNESSEE

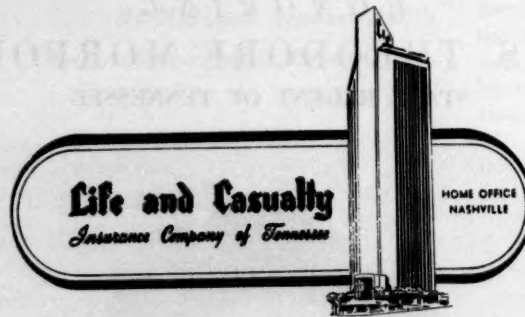


Photo—By Calvert, Nashville

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The President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, spoke to an overflow audience on D.A.R. Day at Lake Chautauqua—July 28. The occasion was a luncheon at the Hotel Athenaeum.

H O N O R I N G
MRS. WILLARD H. STEELE

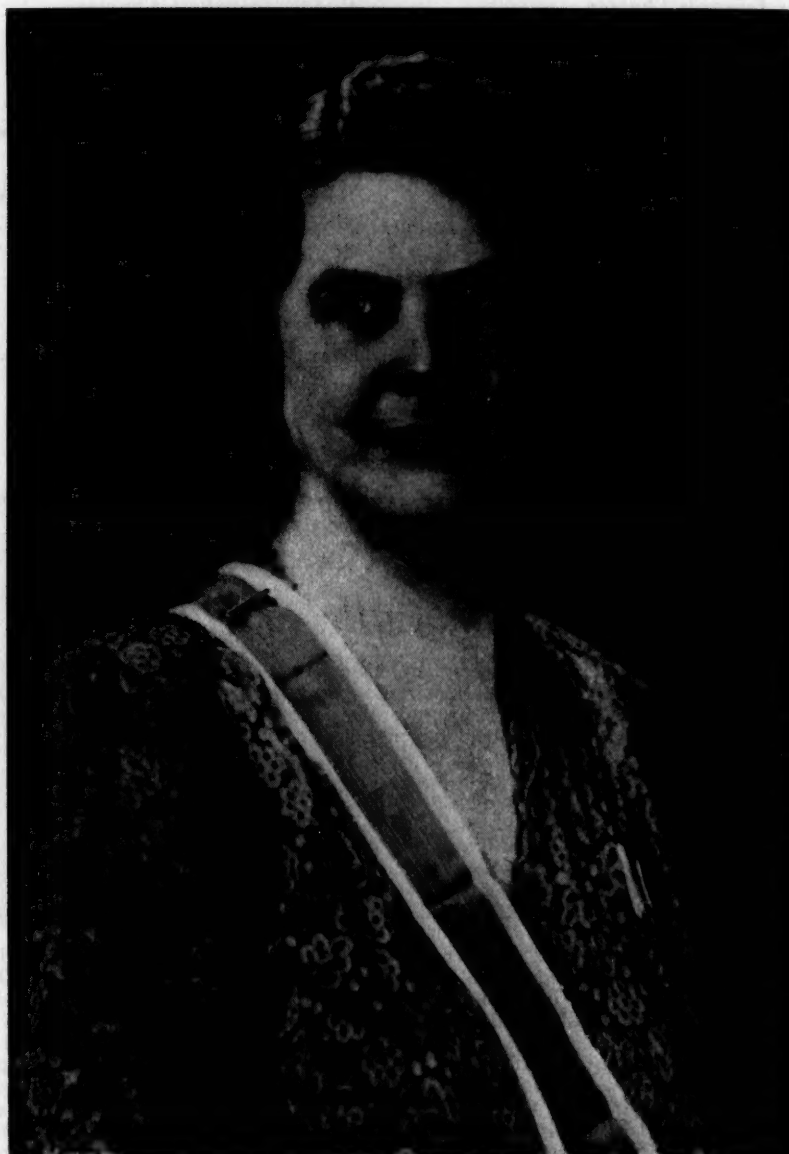
(Kate Hinds)

Regent, Chickamauga Chapter 1927-1929

State Regent, Tennessee D. A. R. 1932-1934

Curator General 1938-1941

Chaplain General 1944-1947



This page is presented with pride and affection by
Chickamauga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution

Organized October 7, 1894

Chattanooga, Tennessee

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*Tennessee State Regent,
Society Daughters American Revolution*

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A GOOD CITIZENS PROJECT IN ALABAMA—

The Huntingdon College Scholarships

A FULL page advertising Huntingdon College, a four-year liberal fine arts institution, in Montgomery, Ala., appeared in the March issue of the Magazine. We wonder if you overlooked an important feature of this advertisement—the statement that, “for over twenty years this college has provided a \$400 scholarship (at the rate of \$100 per year) for each girl chosen as a D.A.R. Good Citizen. These scholarships are awarded each spring and all girls chosen under the D.A.R. program are eligible, provided they meet full admission requirements of the college. There is no out-of-State fee.” This so interested our President General, Mrs. Ashmead White, that she wrote to the President of the College, Dr. Hubert Searcy, to compliment him on this public-spirited project and to inquire concerning further details. The reply of Charles C. Turner, Jr., Executive Secretary and Dean of Students, follows:

It is true that Huntingdon has supported and cooperated with the D.A.R. Good Citizens program in a very liberal manner for over twenty years. Credit must be given to Dr. Searcy, who initiated this program soon after becoming President of Huntingdon College. So far as I know, he was not

approached by any other personnel of the D.A.R. organization. He was, however, familiar with the selection of these students and immediately saw that it was a worthwhile program. He, therefore, established a scholarship program by which Alabama girls, who were chosen by their high schools under the auspices of the D.A.R. as Good Citizens, would receive an annual scholarship of \$100.00. This \$100.00 scholarship would be renewable for each of the upper three years provided their scholarship and citizenship continued to be outstanding.

It was also arranged for the Alabama Good Citizens to have an Annual Pilgrimage to Montgomery, this being the State Capital. The pilgrimage headquarters has always been the Huntingdon College campus, where the group had its meetings, selected its State representative, and toured historic spots in and around Montgomery. Approximately ten years ago, this pilgrimage was expanded to a two-day affair with the girls staying over night in the College dormitories. As many as 250 Good Citizens have attended these pilgrimages. For the last two years our college enrollment has so crowded our dormitory facilities that we have been forced to return to the one-day affair. Still,

however, the girls are guests at the College and, as always, their meals have been provided at the College's expense.

We have run an average of 30 to 40 of these Good Citizen girls in our student body every year at the rate of \$100.00 per person. Dr. Searcy thought that your estimate of a total value of \$50,000 for their scholarships would be quite reasonable. The College has been proud to invest this money, as well as these other types of support, in the Good Citizen Girls and in the program which the D.A.R. is sponsoring. We are convinced that these young women have gone into many sections of our country and world and exercised effective leadership as citizens just as they have consistently made valuable contributions to our campus during their student days. I have been with this college for almost eleven years and do not recall a single instance where a D.A.R. Good Citizen represented anything on our campus other than the finest moral caliber as well as the general disposition toward scholarship.

All of this program throughout the years has, of course, been carried on in close cooperation with the State organization and the Montgomery chapters.

In Memoriam



MARY WEEKS LAMBETH

1888

1960

A devoted and distinguished member of Col. Thomas McCrory Chapter, Nashville, Tennessee. She served nobly and well. Chapter Regent—State Recording Secretary—State Regent—Honorary State Regent—Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R.—Honorary Vice President General for life, N.S.D.A.R.

*In loving tribute, this page is dedicated by her husband,
William Hardie Lambeth*

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OO

*Executive board and
members honor their Regent*

OO

Mrs. Willard N. Greer

Alexander-Craighead—Want proof of places, dates of b. and death, also names of ch. of John Alexander, b. ca. 1752, had land grant Washington Co., Tenn., for N.C. service, wife Agnes Craighead of N.C. Also want service and place of res. during the Rev. War.—Mrs. Andrew Heaton, Old Potter Rte., Mena, Ark.

Hart-Price—Israel Hart's wife, and ch. massacred 1786 Wilderness Road, mar. Elizabeth Price, 1788 Lincoln Co., Ky., issue: Israel, Jr., mar. Ursula Hudson, 1814 Pulaski Co., d. 1860, Mo.; Robert; Jennie, mar. Huffman; Polly, mar. (1), Keller (2) Linzy; Patsy, mar. Ellis; Nancy, mar. Pierce. Want Israel's and Elizabeth's ancestors with dates and places.—Mrs. H. R. Singhofen, 193 Juedes Ave., N. Salem, Ore.

Hampton-Smith-Luckett-Holton-Fenwick—Want parents, dates, and places of Sarah (Hampton?), mar. ca 1790, Rowan Co., N.C., Isaac Smith: to Barren Co., Ky., 1804. Samuel Luckett, 1755-1838, and wife. Susannah, md. to Franklin Co., Ky., and also of Robert Holton, b. 1759, md. d. 1804, Franklin Co., Ky., and proof of his mar. to Catherine Fenwick, St. Mary's Co., Md., ca 1785.—Mrs. Smith Witcher, 3334 E. 25th St., Tulsa 14, Okla.

Whitfield-King-Kennard—Want proof Penelope Whitfield was dau. of Like Whitfield and of her mar. to Chas. King, Clinton, N.C., instead of to Thomas Sutton as stated in book "Whitfield, Bryan, Smith Related Families." Their ch. were Henry W., mar. Nancy Wellborn; Mary, mar. Ezekiel Moore; Penelope, mar. Littleberry Lesuer; Lucretia, mar. Zadock Baker; Eleanor, mar. James Jones Kennard; William Whitfield, mar. Susan; Stephen, mar. Sarah Dupree.—Mrs. A. S. Patterson, 512 N. Delaware, Roswell, N. Mex.

*Honoring the
present regents and past regents of the
ADAM DALE CHAPTER, D.A.R.*
Memphis, Tennessee

Greetings from
Captain William Lytle Chapter, D.A.R.
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Greetings
COL. JETHRO SUMNER CHAPTER
Gallatin, Tennessee

Greetings from
Fort Blount Chapter, D.A.R.
Gainesboro, Tenn.

Greetings from Lydia Russell Bean Chapter
MRS. ALBERT LYONS, Regent
Knoxville, Tennessee

Greetings from Nolochuckey Chapter
Greenville, Tennessee
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Greetings from
SAMUEL FRAZIER CHAPTER
Knoxville, Tennessee

Sanderlin's Bluff Chapter was organized in the afternoon of May 18, 1959 in Raleigh, Tenn.

Mrs. Theodore Morford, State Regent, installed the members of the new chapter.

The chapter's project is to restore Wilson Sanderlin's grave in the old cemetery in Raleigh.

Camille Wilkinson Moore
(Mrs. G. C.) Chapter Regent

Greetings from
STATE OF FRANKLIN CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Jonesboro, Tennessee

Compliments of
ZACHARIAH DAVIS CHAPTER
Brunswick, Tennessee

Bradford-MacPherson—Want dates and places of ances. of Charles Bradford of Sunbury, Pa., b. 1804, d. Nov. 17, 1883, mar. Mary Ann MacPherson 1824; she was b. 1802, d. 1865. Mary Ann Moina MacPherson was dau. of Robert Hector MacPherson and gr. dau. of Capt. John MacPherson of "Mount Pleasant," Philadelphia, Pa.—Mrs. Frank Cusimano, 410 Penn. Ave., Slidell, La.

Kennedy-Whitten—Want ances., parents, dates, places, and ch. of Sarah (Sara) Kennedy, b. 1781, mar. John Whitten, Jr., in 1799; he was b. 1779 Laurens or Union Cos., S.C. Also proof of Sarah's father's Rev. service, also parents of John Whitten, Jr., with proof of Rev. service.—Mrs. Pauline Taylor, Webb, Miss.

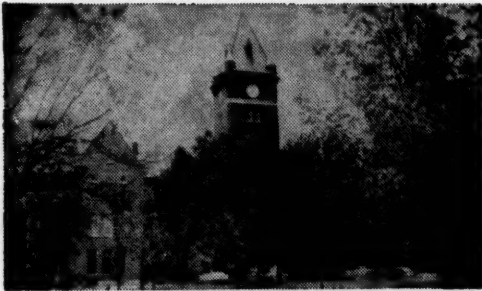
Queries

(Continued from page 660)

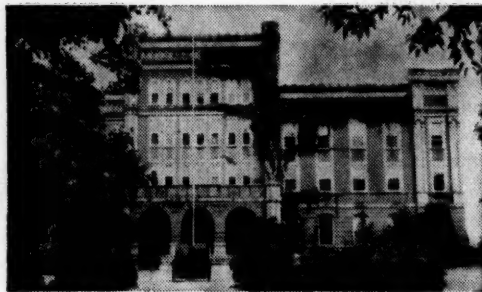
N.C., June 25, 1789, d. Cobb Co., Ga., 1876; mar. Rachel Daniell, 1810, Clarke Co., Ga. How was he related to Aaron, James, Geo. Barber, etc., of Clarke and Oglethorpe Cos., Ga.? Will ex. infor. on Barber-Gann-Alexander families.—G. E. Barber, Box 133, Mableton, Ga.

Company-Hungerford—Want names, dates, and places of family of Elias Edward Company, d. May 28, 1896, Hamilton, Mich., and wife Lydia M. Hungerford. Family from Horcuzt, Kent Co., England, had sons Milton E. and Frederick T.—Lawrence Company, 604 3rd Ave., North, Columbus, Miss.

LEBANON



Cumberland University



Castle Heights Military Academy

City of Cedars. Settled in 1797 by Revolutionary War veterans of North Carolina and Virginia, Wilson County, named for Revolutionary hero Maj. David Wilson, chose the site of Lebanon for its county town because of its great spring of fresh limestone water.

Now grown to include a population of nearly 12,000, through the years the town has been an educational center. Students from every State in the Union and many foreign countries have come here to receive an education at Cumberland University and Castle Heights Military Academy. Eleven graduates of renowned Cumberland University Law School now represent seven States in the Congress of the United States. As part of its tradition of furnishing governors for the Nation, Cumberland graduate governors today include Governors Leroy Collins of Florida and James Blair of Missouri.

Originally an agricultural area, famous for its livestock, Lebanon is now a growing industrial community. Lebanon was the first city in Tennessee to acquire and develop an industrial subdivision. The Lebanon Woolen Mills, manufacturers of famous blankets and the town's oldest major industry, is one of fifteen plants now operating here.

Located at the crossroads of two Federal highways (70N and 231) Lebanon has been a transportation center since stage coach days when the county provided coach horses for 12,000 miles of stage line.

Lebanon has been the home or birthplace of four Tennessee governors and eight general officers. Sam Houston, founder of the Republic of Texas, began the practice of law here, and Andrew Jackson was among the town's first merchants when the firm of Jackson and Hutchins operated a general store on the Public Square in 1804. Conscious of our heritage and dedicated to the preservation of freedom, Margaret Gaston Chapter, D.A.R., was organized in Lebanon on January 30, 1897.



Lebanon Industrial Subdivision

This page is sponsored by

The City of Lebanon
The Lebanon Woolen Mills

Cumberland University
Castle Heights Military Academy

GREETINGS

TO

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

OF

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

FROM

the FIVE CHAPTERS of "DYNAMO OF DIXIE"

CHATTANOOGA,
TENNESSEE:

**CHICKAMAUGA
NANCY WARD
JUDGE DAVID CAMPBELL
CHIEF JOHN ROSS
MOCCASIN BEND**

❧

These chapters are listed above in the chronological order of their founding. They bear names which are significant in national as well as local history. They work together through the Chattanooga Regents' Council, of which the chairmanship is rotated in the same order annually. Jointly, they own and maintain Brainerd Mission Cemetery, a cherished local site, with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Children of the American Revolution. They observe the special patriotic anniversaries, with each chapter being sponsor for certain days. Award of medals in schools is cleared through the Regents' Council so that there will not be duplication nor omissions.

The five chapters work together for good of the Cherokee District, D.A.R., and, in turn the Tennessee Society, D.A.R., and National Society, D.A.R.

They serve their Community of Today and at the same time, honor the heroes, events and places of pioneer records.

The Tennessee Mold

(Continued from page 664)

conception of democratic government.

The land that pressed out men in the same way it metamorphosed the pink marble of the mountains molded a James K. Polk, who, as President, stretched the stars of the American flag across a vast territory that was eventually to include eight new States.

The Tennessee land demanded of its men that they be fearless, that they have vision and independence, and though they refused to bow down to the ravages of man or the elements, the fear of God was forever about them. In the country the Great Revival prostrated thousands, in rededication to the great Creator and the people spoke in strange tongues, so moved by the spirit were they; other men of the mold, like Judge John Haywood, turned from law to write Tennessee's first history, and Girard Troost went into the land to probe its geology.

The same spirit fired the resolute Andrew Johnson to hold to his convictions as President and led the storied Sam Houston from the Governor's chair in Nashville to the Far West, where he would found the Republic of Texas. Although there has been a oneness in the men of Tennessee, the mold has not required that they meld. They have fought one another as fiercely as they have fought other men for freedom. It was as much a part of the Tennessee mold for the fabled David Crockett, when he was purged from the Congress, to send the message to President Jackson, "You can go to hell; I'm going to Texas!" as it was for the first admiral of the United States Navy, David Farragut, to shout at Mobile Bay, "Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead."

Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, riding tall in the saddle at Murfreesboro, bore the mark as obviously as did the courageous lad, Sam Davis, choosing the scaffold at Pulaski in preference to betraying his friend or his country; or Sergeant Alvin York in his gallantry in the Argonne Forest.

But, coupled with the fierceness of the Tennessean and the Tennessee land, is a tenderness, like the ever-present tempering of the haze. Like the blind Francis Joseph Campbell,

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knighted by King Edward VII, founding the Royal Normal School and Academy in London; or the pathfinder of the seas, Matthew Fontaine Maury, leading the world's oceanographers at a Brussels conference; or the bishop-general, Leonidas Polk, resplendent in his bishop's robe thrown over his Confederate general's uniform, reading the marriage ceremony for the cavalier Gen. John H. Morgan and the beautiful Martha Ready at Murfreesboro, in the midst of the War Between the States.

William Blount and John Overton and James Winchester, Thomas Sharpe Spencer and Randall McGavock and a thousand more are among the magic names that bear the mark

(Continued on page 678)

Nancy Ward Chapter, Chattanooga, Tennessee



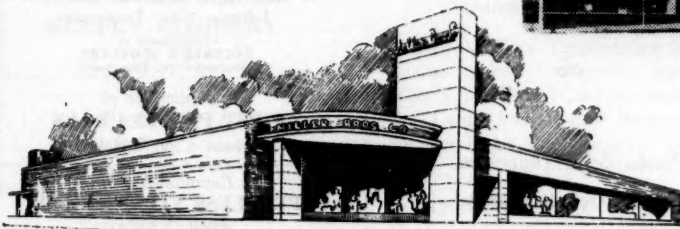
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(Continued from page 676)

of Tennessee. The adventurer Richard Halliburton has a commonness with the long hunters; and the good gray Secretary, Cordell Hull, spelling out in Tennessee invective America's reply to Pearl Harbor, echoes the law of the Tennessee frontier.

And the quality of the frontier remains. Today, from the rushing waters rise the trappings of the Tennessee Valley Authority supplying a new world with hydroelectric power. From here, through the miracle of chain reaction and nuclear fission, have come the frightening stuffings of the Hiroshima blast. Here are the world's largest aluminum-fabricating plant; the world's largest printing press; the world's largest glass plant. Here is a man-made Cave of the Winds to put the very elements to shame. Here is the Free World's airlift; here is the eccentric home of nylon, acrilan, rayon, paper, film, oil, and paratroopers.

The land itself remains unchanging, changing its men to fit the mold. The generations come, the land does not give, and the men make their way or miss it; but those who survive bear the mark.

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With the Chapters (Continued on page 658)

carried at Fort Ticonderoga by Long Island troops. The cavalry sword was loaned by Dorn Conklin, member of the Capt. Austin Roe Society, CAR, sponsored by the chapter.—*Laura G. Ebell.*

Sarah Stillwell (Ocean City, N. J.).
Donn Alexandre Feder, one of the country's most promising concert pianists; whom critics have hailed as being "on a par with Van Cliburn's finest" delighted chapter members at a recent meeting at the home of Mrs. William F. Cline, 527 East Atlantic Boulevard.



Photograph by Walter M. Faust

Donn Alexandre Feder, pianist, who presented a program before Sarah Stillwell Chapter.

Mr. Feder, a native of Philadelphia, began his career at the age of 12 when he made his debut, giving a full recital at the Philadelphia Art Alliance. At 13, he was guest soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, performing the Khachaturian *Concerto* at one of its regular children's concerts. The following year, in 1950, he presented an all-

(Continued on page 682)

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Arizona, The Mineral Treasure House

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State Regent of Arizona



The Iron King mine—a typical small mine near Humboldt, Ariz.

Photograph by Ludwig Studio and Camera Shop, Prescott, Ariz.

THE wonders of Arizona scenery are well known—the Grand Canyon, our extensive forests, magnificent mountains and the colorful desert with its wealth of agricultural products. We have a highly developed livestock industry. Arizona's dry, invigorating, salubrious climate is world renowned.

In addition, Arizona is a treasury of mineral wealth, a national backlog of security that is known and appreciated by the comparatively few directly connected with the mining industry. Many, many persons do not know the importance of Arizona's mines to the stability and economy of our Nation. Our production of copper, lead, and zinc is among the largest in the United States. Arizona has a wealth of gold, silver, manganese, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, and molybdenum—to list only a few of the essential metals that will be so needed if foreign sources of supply were cut off, as they were only a few years ago. The bonanzas, the high-grade, easily accessible ores, are gone. Mining today is made possible by the miracles of new methods, processes, techniques, and equipment that make usable vast tonnages of formerly waste rock. This must be done at a profit in competition with foreign-produced minerals. Vast wealth has been invested

in mining in our State; plans for additional development must bring in a profit if mining is to continue. It is due to the high order of efficiency in management and in working forces that production has been possible.

Consider that the copper from low-grade ores and the lead and zinc from Arizona mines are produced in competition with foreign deposits of higher grade by a working force with a much lower living standard. Many of those foreign mining industries are made possible by aid from our own Government. The widespread apathy in regard to mining is due to ignorance, particularly of those who favor importing cheaper foreign metals and allowing our own deposits to lie fallow. This is two worlds; a Communist World and a Free World. The most elementary notion of caution dictates that our native products be kept available. Allow a mine to shut down and deteriorate and in time of necessity 5 years will be needed to put it back into full production. When the Nation is in peril, the materials and labor essential to build up a mine are needed elsewhere. But above all, whether at war or not, we would lose the exercise of the American ingenuity, inventiveness, and know-how that keep mining going now and will lead to

the devising of new uses for our mineral resources and to further development of technical skills.

Arizona also abounds in many non-metallic resources, some being actively produced, others still latent. Chief among these are asbestos, of the chrysotile variety; bentonite; feldspar; sand; gravel; cement; onyx; marble; building stone and the beautiful, colorful sandstone that can be cut in sheets and is used for decoration, for patios and covering of buildings. These are coming into increasing use; much is being shipped out of Arizona in surprising quantity. We have other deposits that are largely unused and latent because of inaccessibility or the high cost of transportation or lack of immediate demand.

Keeping our highly developed mining industry growing and in efficient working order is just as important, just as essential, to our national stability as it was during World Wars I and II. Many of the minor metals of Arizona cannot be produced under the present money policies of our Government. Gold and silver form the outstanding problem; there hasn't been a gold mine operated as such in Arizona since 1942. This is due to the Government's money policies and the Bretton Woods Agreement among free nations. Gold and silver are abundant in our State, but at present are produced only as byproducts of base metals. In spite of artificial restrictions of competition that often require our industry to pay a subsidy for foreign competition, our mining and our geophysical prospecting are progressing. American initiative, ingenuity, efficiency, and vast investment keep our Arizona mining industry going. The policies of our Government are now the deciding factor in making mining in this country a reliable, stable industry. When there is widespread realization that its continuance in the proper manner is a necessity in our way of life, in our standard of living, in our safety as a nation, then will Government—at all levels—give mining the intelligent, informed cooperation upon which its survival depends.

It is the Nation's most essential industry, aside from agriculture. Without mining the country would be without the raw materials that our industries require and on which our

(Continued on page 684)

MRS. HARRY W. FRITSCHÉ

ARIZONA STATE SOCIETY, D.A.R.



Photo—Courtesy of Wade Corley • Prescott

SYDNEY TOMKINSON FRITSCHÉ

The Chapters of the Arizona State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicate this page in Honor of their State Regent.

Charles Trumbull Hayden Chapter
Cochise Chapter
Coconino Chapter

General George Crook Chapter
Maricopa Chapter
Tucson Chapter

Yuma Chapter

To the Officers and Delegates of the 69th Continental Congress, Washington D.C. April, 1960

My election to the high office of Vice President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, would not have been possible except for the support and co-operation of many friends from many States.

It would be quite an undertaking for me to write to each one of you personally so I take this means to express my deep and heartfelt gratitude for your vote of confidence in me.

I realize it is not an idle honor and I assure you that I will do all in my power to further the high aims and purposes of the National Society.

Most sincerely yours,
MARGARETTA GAMBLE
(Mrs. D. Edwin)

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 679)

Chopin recital for the Yeadon Forum Artists Series.

The pianist received his early training in music in his native Philadelphia, Pa. He entered the Eastman School of Music in 1953, followed by studies at the Juilliard School of Music from 1955 until his graduation in 1959. The proud recipient of several coveted scholarships and prizes, such as the Harvey Gaul Award, the Federation of Music Clubs of Pennsylvania Prize, and the first prize in the Music Education League Contest, Mr. Feder has appeared in Washington, Philadelphia, and New York City in solo recital and as soloist with various orchestras.

Mr. Feder, who has just fulfilled his obligations as a soldier in the United States Armed Forces, was introduced by Mrs. William F. Cline, who has followed his career from the beginning. He played two selections from Brahms' *Rhapsody in E Flat Major* and *Intermezzo in E Flat Minor* and concluded with a brilliant rendition of the *Fourth Ballade* (Chopin), not often performed on the concert stage because of its technical demands.

Preceding the recital, Mrs. John D. Lamond, regent, conducted a business meeting and a delightful tea and reception followed.—*Ann Parker Baratta.*

Toison de Oro (El Cerrito, Calif.) celebrated its third birthday anniversary January 18, with a tea for members and their friends and San Francisco Bay area regents in the drawing room of the attractive Berkeley Women's City Club. Past and present National and State Officers attended. These included Mrs. Bruce L. Canaga, Retiring Chaplain General; Mrs. Otis Swainson, State Vice Chairman of Press Relations; and Mrs. Harvey B. Lyon, Assistant State Secretary.

After the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the audience sang a verse of the National Anthem, which was followed by a dramatic rendition of the other

verses by our talented regent, Loraine Brooks Sperry. She also introduced guests of the chapter and chapter members presented personal guests. Miss Susan West, of El Cerrito High School, and her mother, Mrs. Frank B. West, were special guests. Susan received the DAR Good Citizen's Award from Mrs. Eric Chemnitz, chapter chairman.

The speaker of the afternoon was George M. Mardikian of Omar Khayyam's in San Francisco, a naturalized American citizen and outstanding patriot, who received the DAR Americanism Medal in 1958. He is also the recipient of the Medal of Freedom; and commendations from Presidents Herbert Hoover, Harry S. Truman, and Dwight D. Eisenhower, for European relief work and counsel on army food betterment and conservation. Some of our foremost Army generals have praised him for his assistance with the army food program during World War II. He came to America as an immigrant in 1922, at the age of 18. He is the author of *Song of America*, and its abridgment, *I Found the Happy Land*. His philosophy and recipe for success are in his own words:

Success is the reward you receive for preparing well a certain magic recipe: the recipe for a good life. It has three basic ingredients—belief in yourself, belief in your country and, most important, belief in God. Mix them all together, blend in that good hard work I mentioned years ago, then bake well in the oven of day-to-day living. The result will earn you beautiful and lasting success.

First of all—it was faith in myself that made me believe my cooking would give pleasure to others. Then, back in the dark depression years of the 1930's, when smart men everywhere were saying anyone was crazy to start up in business, faith in America told me to open a restaurant.

Finally, you need the vital qualities of the third ingredient. If I have ever resisted temptation to take the easy way out of a problem, it has been because I knew God was looking over my shoulder, helping me be strong. If I have ever received solace in times of despair, it has flowed from an awareness of God's love. If I have ever helped others, it has been because God

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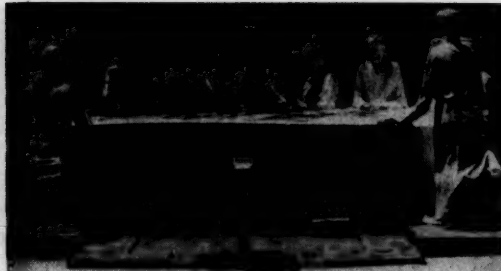
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Many Daughters will have noticed the "Employ the Handicapped" Commemorative Stamp issued by the Post Office on August 20. It is hoped by The President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped that wide use of this stamp will publicize its objectives.

taught me to love my neighbor. All of these must go into your recipe.

And will you take a tip from a chef who started learning his trade many years ago? Add one last touch, to give some spice—a dash of laughter and joy, from that most American quality, a good sense of humor. Then see how it brings out the flavor! Follow this recipe,—and success will be yours, as surely as the plum trees of our native Armenia blow in the springtime. (Excerpts from a letter to an Armenian friend.)

—*Constance C. Wisecarver.*



GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE

LUCERO PARK, TUCSON, ARIZONA

Felix Lucero Park, consisting of a grouping of concrete statues on the west side of the Santa Cruz River at the Congress Street Bridge in Tucson, was named for the sculptor who created them.

The late Mr. Lucero was a native of Trinidad, Colorado, where he was a coal miner. He turned to sculpture of a religious nature as the result of a vow made in a shell hole in France during World War I. He was a member of the 268th Infantry of the First Division, and was trapped in No Man's Land with 24 other members of his company.

As the Germans spread a blazing blanket of Hell over the field, the American soldier vowed that if his life was spared, he would devote himself to glorification of the Lord.

Accordingly, after the First World War had ended, he returned to his occupation as a coal miner in Trinidad, and started sculpturing in the Colorado city. Then he wandered from place to place. In Arizona he paused near Prescott long enough to carve several statues alongside the road up Yarnell Hill.

He arrived in Tucson in 1938 during the last year of a 20-year period he had dedicated to his Holy work. On the north side of the Congress Street Bridge, he moulded in sand the Crucifixion scene, completing it on April 15, the last day of his 20-year dedication. After living for years on nickels and dimes tossed him while he worked, the artist settled down to live a normal life. He got a job at the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft factory which then was operating at Tucson.

While he was at work, a flash flood hit the Santa Cruz and when the waters subsided, the sand of the moulded Christ was scattered along the river bed. Once again the religious artist took up his cross.

The resultant groupings, executed in concrete on the west bank of the river, north of the

bridge, include a reproduction of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," the Holy Family and the Crucifixion. He had planned to build the 14 Stations of the Cross.

Strange as it may seem, it was the figure of Judas that caused Lucero the most trouble. He succeeded in fashioning the figures of Christ and eleven of his apostles seated around the supper table without difficulty. The figure of Judas, however, was a different story. Three times he was obliged to rework it, flaws forcing him to do the same statue over and over again.

After the job seemed to be satisfactorily completed, cracks again appeared in various parts of Judas' anatomy, and the toe nail on the second toe of his right foot fell off.

Topping it off, a colony of ants took possession of the statue, crawling over it ceaselessly. Seldom could one of the insects be found on the figure of Christ or any of the other apostles.

The trouble with the figure of Judas did not surprise Lucero. When he moulded a similar group in Trinidad, he found it necessary to do Judas 14 times.

During much of his career at Tucson, Lucero lived in an improvised shack under the bridge while he worked on his statues. His work attracted the interest of garden club women in the community, who assisted in planting the river bank. Land upon which the project stands was deeded to the City of Tucson by the Tucson Rock and Sand Company. The City also arranged to install running water so that the landscaping could be suitably irrigated.

The representation of Christ dying on the cross (Station 12) stands almost as high as the bridge, attracting the attention of passers-by. Lucero planned to do the first 10 stations in miniature. Station 1 (Christ condemned to death) was completed in 1946. While Lucero

was away, vandals ripped the protective screen from the tableau, jerked the heads from the soldiers guarding Christ as he stands before Pilate, and bent their spears. The figure of Christ was not touched.

Tragedy stalked Lucero when fire broke out in his improvised shack. He appeared to be nowhere around. Days later he was found, seriously burned, stumbling along the river bank. He was hospitalized for three months at the Veterans' Hospital. During 10 years of his time in Tucson he courted a Spanish senorita, Dolores Ramirez. Early in 1951 the veteran of the AEF and Dolores were married, and went to live in a more conventional home at 408 West Missouri Street. Two weeks later he died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Since then the area has been officially dedicated as a city park in honor of the man who created this unusual "Garden of Gethsemane" along the dry wash that is known as the Santa Cruz.

Residents of the City and thousands of winter tourists never will forget the patience and fortitude of the man who, in poor health and fortune, persisted in creating this hauntingly beautiful retreat within a stone's throw of the main business section of Tucson. The sculpture itself is remarkable in many ways. There is great beauty in it, and the fingers on the hands are as expressive as the faces of the statues themselves.

An earlier representation had been erected on the east bank of the river, but it was destroyed by vandals before the work had become the cherished delight of so many people that it now stands almost continually being viewed and enjoyed by somebody. It would be practically impossible for anyone to damage the statues today without being observed by someone.

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Arizona

(Continued from page 680)

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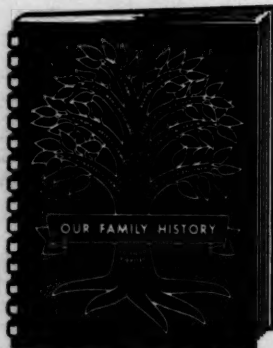
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Mrs. William Small, 501 West Jackson
Petersburg, Illinois

From Our Bookshelf

(Continued from page 663)

massacre. When her baby, Alice Clarissa, was born, many chiefs came out of curiosity to see "the little white Cayuse girl." One of them advanced to take the infant in his arms; since he wore a long, dangling necklace of bear claws, Narcissa drew back for fear it might injure the baby and almost at once realized that she had made an enemy. However, little Alice Clarissa did not live to be a victim of the Indians, like her parents; she drowned in the Walla Walla River when only a little over 2 years old.

The Whitmans had done much for the Indians, showing them how to raise grain and vegetables, as well as livestock. However, the numerous cases of tuberculosis and a widespread epidemic of measles seem to have been blamed on Dr. Whitman by the Cayuses, who were also stirred to frenzy by a halfbreed, Joe Lewis. On one of the most tragic days in western history, gallant Dr. Whitman was tomahawked by Tamahas, the "murderer"; Narcissa fell before a rain of rifle bullets; and 12 others at the mission were killed. About 50 women and children were taken prisoner, but were rescued after a month.

Eliza Hart Spalding, who had traveled West with Narcissa, was rescued just in time by friendly Nez Perce. You may read her history in this issue—*Eliza Hart Spalding—Runner-Up*.

The National Park Service keeps the memory of the Whitmans green at the Whitman National Monument, and the Oregon Historical Society has published the letters and journal of Narcissa. The reader of this book will not only enjoy its informal narrative style but the numerous pictures (many of them reproductions of George Catlin's famous Indian paintings). Because the writer of this review is a descendant of a '49er who came from the same part of New York as Narcissa and Eliza and who probably followed in their trail until the route to California left the Oregon Trail, Narcissa Whitman has especial interest.

A YANKEE JEFFERSONIAN. Selections From the Diary and Letters of William Lee of Massachusetts, Written From 1796 to 1840. Edited by Mary Lee Mann; Foreword by Allan Nevins. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Mass. 1958. 312 pp. \$5.75.

Few Americans have the privilege of preparing for publication the letters and diaries of a distinguished American citizen, her great-grandfather, covering nearly a half century. It is interesting to note that Massachusetts, too,

had its famous Lees; these include the well-known Jeremiah Lee of Marblehead and the subject of this book, William Lee of an Ipswich family (though he was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia).

The diary opens with accounts of young Lee's first trip to France, his homesickness, and the gales that beset the ship during its entire voyage; the ship was wrecked on a sand bank not far from Bordeaux. An evening at the theatre prompts the observation "I begin to dislike this liberty and equality." The time was, of course, soon after the French Revolution. Various observations that hint of a Puritanical character color his descriptions of the scantily dressed actresses—he observes rather smugly "Such indecent representations can never lead the mind to virtue." From the start of his stay in France, Lee realizes that Americans will be overcharged for everything. When he attends the opera in Paris he proudly decides that the opera house is not as elegant as the one in Boston!

In Paris, he sounds like a typical American tourist; he saw the city in its post-Revolution condition, however, so many of the churches were bare of ornamentation and bells had been melted into cannon. He mourns destruction of various fine gardens.

When he arrives in London, he is plainly cross! His luggage was late in arriving, and again he feels he was being overcharged for very poor service. Back to the continent again, he falls in love with Brussels, "the most pleasing city I have seen in Europe." After further travels and business appointments, he returns to the United States in June, 1798, after an absence of nearly 2½ years.

In July 1801, he returns to Bordeaux, with his wife and children, acting as "consul" there for a number of years. As the rapping American in the city, he is a guest at many glamorous balls, dinners, etc., and works to establish commercial relations between the United States and the new French Empire. In 1811, appointed Acting Secretary of the United States Legation in Paris, he has a good taste of court life there, while the rest of his family remains in Bordeaux.

He was in France during interesting times—the beginning of the Republic and the Empire's rise and fall—and his numerous letters to Madison and Jefferson give a revealing picture of the France of the day.

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County Records

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A Scrapbook of Activity

By Virginia B. Johnson
National Chairman, Program Committee

A SCRAPBOOK OF ACTIVITY might well describe the 35-mm. color-slide program entitled "Juniors in Action." The program is compiled from slides and information supplied by your active younger members throughout the country.

This scrapbook, unlike the one over which the pictured Juniors are reminiscing about their past activities, is a scrapbook of ideas and inspiration. Collected and prepared by Miss Lynn Brussock, National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee, it should help chapters to a better understanding of the work of this vital committee, and it should help Junior Membership Committees to understand better their own proper role.

You will see your Juniors decorating for chapter social affairs; you will visit the Chicago Indian Center and watch gifts being presented there; you will drop by for tea while CAR members assist Juniors with a Colonial Tea; you will help pack boxes of Christmas gifts for the DAR



John Young Chapter Juniors review their 14 years of activity and achievement before tackling a new project. Seated: Mrs. Frederick A. Woods, Mrs. George Glaser; standing: Mrs. Richard Banister, Miss Virginia B. Johnson.

Schools; you will even view a bronze plaque placed by Juniors in a city hall. Yes, you will see your Juniors engaging enthusiastically in a wide variety of DAR activities.

Since the Helen Pouch Scholarship

Fund is the only national fund-requiring project of your Junior Membership Committee, money raising is a continual challenge. Perhaps you will pick up an idea or two as you watch your Juniors pursue currency. Stationery sales, bazaars, money corsages, and engagement books help to raise these funds. You will also glimpse something of "where the money goes" at our DAR Schools.

Congress activities—the bazaar, paging, and the gala Junior Membership Dinner—are also featured. You will have a chance to meet the Junior leaders, present and past, at the Junior Dinner and you will even have the opportunity to meet the bazaar doll, Miss Junior Member!

It is, indeed, a fascinating and enlightening scrapbook that you may see at your next chapter meeting. As you know and understand your Junior Membership Committee better your enthusiasm, whatever your age and position, will help to build a bigger and better program of "Juniors in Action"!

NOTE: "Juniors in Action" program of 35-mm. color slides is available for rental from the Program Office, DAR Administration Building, 1776 D Street, NW., Washington 6, D. C. The rental is \$1.50, and checks must be payable to the Treasurer General.

Presentation of

OLD MILL CREEK HUNDRED ELECTION FLAG—DELAWARE

Miss M. Catherine Downing, State Regent of Delaware, had the honor of presenting an Old Mill Creek Hundred election Flag to the Historical Society of Delaware on June 19, 1959. The following history of the Flag was compiled by Mrs. Sara F. Evans of Capt. William McKennan Chapter, Hockessin, Del.:

The Old Mill Creek Hundred (New Castle County, Del.) election Flag was found recently in the home of Mrs. Emma Walker Pennington, the old Mermaid Tavern property on Limestone Road. The Flag (8 x 15) purchased in 1844 and costing \$83.50, is of pure silk edged with fringe and contains 26 stars, as the 27th State was not admitted until 1845. One hundred and eight men donated money, which was raised by popular subscription; no one subscribed less than 50 cents, and many gave \$1.

The subscribers' list that accompanied the flag was discovered by Mrs. Kemper B. Pierson of Old Capitol Trail, Marshallton, in an old desk formerly owned by the Mermaid Tavern Walkers. This list is headed by the name of Robert Walker, Jr., grandfather of Mrs. Pennington. As all the penmanship on the list is the same and after comparison with Mr. Walker's diary, owned by his grandson, Robert M. Walker, it appears that he compiled the list himself. Mrs. Pennington has 14 relatives who contributed to the Flag, including her great-grandfathers, Robert Walker and James Denney. Mrs. Pierson's great-grandfather, Frederic Flair, was also a donor.

Mermaid Tavern was the polling place, being the third election district in New Castle County, according to an election report dated 1853, found in the hundred ballot box. The 1853 election ballots placed with the list were used to ratify or reject the new constitution. Rebecca Walker occupied the tavern during the period, but it was first established in 1746 by James Walker. Mrs. Pennington doesn't know when it became the polling place, but she is 89 years old and well remembers elections there as gala times. She feels it was the polling place until subdistricts were formed. Mermaid was a community gathering place, with its blacksmith shop, wheel-wright shop, and a post office.

According to the subscription list, eight of the original donors paid \$4.75 to have this flag repaired, the stain taken out, and the Flag put together again. When this took place is unknown, as no date was given.

Mrs. Pennington and Mrs. Pierson, charter members of the Capt. William McKennan Chapter, donated the Flag and subscribers' list through their chapter and the State Society of the Historical Society so that the public could have the privilege and opportunity of viewing them.

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Registrar General's Rebinding Fund

April	
New York	
Battle Pass	\$ 3.00
July	
New York	
Battle Pass	1.00
Larchmont	15.00
North Carolina	
Alexander Martin	5.00
Texas	
Ann Poage	5.00
September	
Missouri	
Kings Highway	5.00
October	
California	
Don Jose Verdugo	5.00
Los Flores	9.50
Peyton Randolph	9.50
New York	
Larchmont	9.50
Virginia	
Patrick Henry	2.00
Wisconsin	
Governor Nelson Dewey	1.00
November	
California	
Altadena	11.50
California	5.00
Gaviota	1.00
Oceanside	9.50
San Diego	10.00
San Miguel	9.50
Santa Monica	19.00
Sierra	20.00
Colorado	
Arapahoe	1.00
Connecticut	
Judea	4.00
Stamford	3.00
Maine	
Old York	9.50
Michigan	
Lansing	9.50
Missouri	
Allen Morton Watkins	2.00
New Hampshire	
Old Number Four	2.00
Winnepesaukee	2.00
New Jersey	
Greenwich Tea Burning	5.00
Oak Tree	9.50
Princeton	5.00
Richard Stockton	9.50
New York	
Go-won-go	1.00
Ohio	
Bethia Southwick	1.00
Colonel William Crawford	2.00
Steubenville	5.00
Tennessee	
Andrew Edwards	9.50
Campbell	9.50
General Francis Nash	9.50
Virginia	
Peaks of Otter	2.00
December	
Connecticut	
Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth	5.00
Martha Pitkin Wolcott	4.00
Susan Carrington Clark	5.00
Kentucky	
General Henry Crist	4.00
Jemima Johnson	2.00
Limestone	4.00
Russellville	10.00
Trabue	9.50
Massachusetts	
Boston Tea Party	5.00
Contentment	9.50
Michigan	
Sarah Ann Cochrane	5.00
New Jersey	
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Captain Joshua Huddy	9.50

Church and Cannon	4.00
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Major Joseph Bloomfield	9.50
Nova Caesarea	6.00
Saddle River	9.50
Watch Tower	5.00
Ohio	
Mary Chesney	1.00
Turtle Creek	9.00
Tennessee	
Commodore Perry	9.50
General James Robertson	9.50
Jane Knox	9.50
Rachel Stockley Donelson	9.50
Virginia	
Alleghany	1.00
Prestwoud	1.00
Wisconsin	
Governor Nelson Dewey	1.00
January	
California	
Alhambra-San Gabriel	9.50
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Micah Wethern	9.50
Milly Barrett	10.00
Oneonta Park	9.50
Pasadena	9.50
Pomona	9.50
Rancho San Jose de Buenos Aires	9.50
Rincon del Diablo	10.00
Santa Ana	10.00
Western Shores	10.00
Delaware	
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Georgia	
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Hannah Jameson	2.00
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Piety Hill	20.00
Mississippi	
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Acquackanonk Landing	4.00
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Keskeskick	9.50
Ketewamoke	9.50
Ohio	
Colonel George Croghan	2.00
Steubenville	5.00
Oklahoma	
Woodward	9.50
Tennessee	
Old Glory	9.50
Robert Lewis	9.50

Wisconsin	
Milwaukee	5.00
February	
California	
Beverly Hills	9.50
Estudillo	10.00
Lytle Creek	10.00
Major Hugh Moss	9.50
Santa Ysabel	9.50
Tamalpais	9.50
Whittier	9.50
Colorado	
Longs Peak	9.50
Georgia	
Baron DeKalb	5.00
General Daniel Stewart	1.00
Iowa	
New Castle	9.50
Louisiana	
Abram Morehouse	5.00
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Maryland	
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Mansfield	9.50
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Garret A. Hobart	10.00
General Lafayette	9.50
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Monmouth	9.50
Nassau	5.00
Orange Mountain	4.00
Parsippanong	10.00
Red Mill	9.50
Ohio	
Black Swamp	1.00
Lagonda	9.50
Lewis Boyer	5.00
Mariemont	1.00
Pickaway Plains	9.50
Pennsylvania	
Lansdowne	3.00
Tennessee	
Captain William Edmiston	9.50
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Nancy Ward	9.50
The Crab Orchard	9.50
Virginia	
General James Breckenridge	1.00
General Joseph Martin	1.00
Great Bridge	5.00
John Alexander	4.00
Newport News	1.00
Sycamore Shoals	1.00
Washington-Lewis	2.50
Wisconsin	
Annis Avery Hill	1.00
Ellen Hayes Peck	1.00
Philip Allen	15.00
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Florida	
Himmarshee	2.00
Suwannee	2.00
Illinois	
Skokie Valley	5.00
Wisconsin	
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(Continued from page 646)

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Do you know why we are having such a successful year in the field of D.A.R. Magazine Advertising? You should, for the answer lies in YOU, through your interest and your efforts expended in determination to do the best for our own publication.

Procuring advertising of any type requires the use of two "i's" and two "p's"—imagination and initiative, promotion and perseverance. Virgil was so wise when he said "For they conquer who believe they can."

Our two conquerors sponsoring advertising in this Issue are Tennessee and Arizona. We surely do appreciate the results of their efforts.

In Tennessee, 47 Chapters sent in \$3,078.50 in advertising, cuts and mats. First in total is Campbell Chapter, \$398.00, Chickamauga Chapter, \$380.00, and Spencer Clack Chapter, \$367.50 from 43 individual ads. Thank you one and all. Mrs. Theodore Morford is State Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Richesin State Chairman.

Arizona's 7 Chapters participated 100% to send \$450 in advertising, and cuts. Tucson Chapter leads with \$220.00. We are always so thrilled to have a State respond 100%. Mrs. Harry W. Fritsche is State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Navin, State Chairman.

Miscellaneous advertising from 8 States amounts to a total of \$150.50, making our November grand total—\$3,679.00

Please remember to complete the yellow ad order form in detail. Recently three advertisements were received on the order form, but the names of the chapters were omitted and we have no way of knowing which chapters should be given credit.

Also, when sending copy for an advertisement keep in mind the amount of space the printer has to use and be guided by the limits of that space. Several advertisements have had to be returned because the copy sent could not be printed in the space selected, there just was not room.

We all like to secure repeat ads, but this is not possible unless....., yes, your guess is correct.....unless we patronize our advertisers. Let's remember to do that whenever possible.

We hope you will read the report of the work of this Committee presented with deep gratitude and pride to our National Board. This report appears in the Minutes of the Board Meeting published in the Magazine, and was presented by your Chairman as your representative. Thank you so very much for giving me the basis for such a splendid report.

How are you coming along in the area of historical advertising? There are so many interesting possibilities in all of the States. We are honored to have the following act as well-qualified Judges for the National prize (or perhaps prizes) to be awarded, Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, National Chairman of the American History Month Committee; Mrs. Lowell C. Burnelle and Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Past Historian Generals. They are eagerly looking forward to judging a large amount of historical advertising and sponsored space, so do not disappoint them. Remember, "they conquer who believe they can."

JUSTINA B. (Mrs. George J.) WALZ
National Chairman

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